

FBIS

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POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD282158 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jan (PAP) -- The 26th round of armed forces and arms limitations talks started its debates today in Vienna after a two-months recess.

Poland's representative, Ambassador Stanislaw Przegodzki took the floor as one of the two speakers (alongside Belgium's representative). PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski reports from Vienna.

Poland's delegate devoted his speech to problems relating to the [word indistinct] stalemate in the Vienna negotiations. The initiatives launched by the socialist countries, said he, aimed at lowering the very high degree of military confrontation in central Europe, and even such unilateral steps as pulling out 20 thousand Soviet troops from the GDR have not been reciprocated. More, NATO substantially have built up its forces.

The inconstructive attitude of the Western partners, their reluctance to give a positive answer to the weighty and give-and-take proposals of the socialist countries, as well as the attempts at striking out from the first agreement such questions as reductions of arms levels and bonds between the two stages of reduction are the main causes for the lingering lack of progress at the Vienna negotiations, Poland's delegate said.

The speaker said that the past 8 years saw not a single sentence of the future agreement.

The socialist countries believe that the time has come for [word indistinct] the deadlock of fruitless discussion and concentrate efforts on working out the first agreement, Poland's delegate went on.

We do believe that the formulation of the questions on which the positions of the sides are close and its inclusion into a joint document would give an impulse to the talks and make them more fruitful, said he. Such a document could make a draft agreement, or, if the Western delegations would not be prepared for that, it could be, later on a basis for such a draft.

We rest convinced, Ambassador Przygodzki said, that the compromise proposals forwarded by the socialist countries directly taking part in the negotiations provide a good basis for wording the text of the first agreement. The head of the Polish delegation [word indistinct], at the same time, the readiness of the socialist countries for serious consideration of every other suggestion which is in rapport with the principle of equal security of the sides.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND END, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU282050 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- Today the two-day Bulgaro-Polish economic talks ended. The delegations were headed by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers -- co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Polish Economic Cooperation Commission and by Mr Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party of Poland -- co-chairman of the bilateral economic commission.

Mr Roman Malinowski said that the talks he had here contribute to the process of normalizing the situation in Poland. He stressed that bilateral economic relations go to a qualitatively new level.

Agreements are reached on expanding the cooperation in a number of industries such as the mechanical engineering, construction, the chemical and light industries. Bulgaria and Poland will deepen their contacts in the utilization of technologies and licenses. The two countries intend to create conditions for reciprocal efficient utilization of the free industrial capacities.

This year Bulgaria will export to Poland goods above the contingents, specified in the long-term trade agreement signed by the two countries for the 1981-1985 period.

During the talks discussions went on questions related to bilateral economic cooperation ensuing from the economic hardships of Poland and from the limitations imposed to her by the capitalist states.

Related Issues Discussed

AU281440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov on 28 January received Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, chairman of the main committee of Poland's United Peasants Party and chairman of the Polish side on the Bulgarian-Polish Economic Cooperation Commission, and Zbigniew Michalik, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

Issues related to developing bilateral cooperation at the present stage and in the future were discussed. It was pointed out that the expansion of the two countries' economic relations is a contribution to solving Poland's difficulties. High evaluation was given to the hitherto mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the framework of the long-range economic agreement which has been concluded.

Some new forms of cooperation on a long-range and stable basis were also discussed, among them creating joint enterprises and joint marketing in third countries.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Todor Bozhinov and Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

REAGAN ADDRESS LACKS PROMISE, SOBER ANALYSIS

AU281458 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 28 Jan 82

["BTA Observer Todor Stoyanov Commentary: "Dangerous Declarations 'Retro' Style" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- President Reagan's views on the domestic and foreign policy of his administration are inspired by a "retro" style. With regard to domestic policy they echo certain statements of President Hoover in the years of the great depression. Their core is protection, concealed or open, of the big business. The situation in the foreign political sphere is even gloomier -- President Reagan repeats the statements of the 'hawks' who used to have posts of authority in the White House in the time of the 'cold war' and of Churchill in his hours of most vehement anti-Sovietism.

But the "retro" style in politics, understood as a dictation to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, has never withstood the test of the commonsense.

In the military superiority formulas as a precondition for restoring "the respect both of the U.S. allies and of the U.S. foes," rings the faraway voice of the prairies. The policy from the position of strength, which already failed in the not so distant past, arouses doubts and mistrust even among the American people and their European allies.

Drifting far away from the common sense and idolizing the war arsenals, the biggest capitalist state only adds to the hazards of the already complicated situation in which we live. Unfortunately President Reagan's message contains this detrimental to peace credo of the White House -- weapons against the world's changes, weapons against the opponents, threats, arrogance and "fist-waving right and left until the things are brought to the final catastrophe", according to George Ball.

The message carries no promise. On the contrary, it worries with the absence of sober analysis, with its spirit of futile threats against the Soviet Union, with the "sanctions game" against all who are not to the tastes of the big business and its White House team.

TODOR ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY PERGAMON PRESS

Discusses Economic Development

AU232010 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 82

["T. Zhivkov's Answers to Questions Posed by Mr Robert Maxwell, President of the "Pergamon Press" Publishing House" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jan (BTA) -- The answer of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the State Council to the questions of Mr Robert Maxwell, editor and president of the Britain-U.S. "Pergamon Press" publishing house have been released for publication here.

The interview is a part of the book of M T. Zhivkov's work published by "Pergamon Press" in Great Britain in November 1981. The book which came out in the "Leaders of the World" series is entitled "Todor Zhivkov -- a Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria." The book is edited by Mr Robert Maxwell.

To the question posed by Mr Maxwell at the very beginning of the interview how can be explained the fact that Mr Todor Zhivkov has occupied the highest political and state post in Bulgaria for such a long time, Mr Todor Zhivkov answered that he is not the person who can give assessment to his own political and business qualities and it is future which will have the last say. Mr Zhivkov notes that he has been among the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party for half a century now. "I have always felt a sacred gratitude and a filial responsibility towards the biggest confidence which has been passed a vote to me and I have always tried in all my work and behavior to give us much forces, energy and knowledge, as I was able to so that I could justify it," Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

The first party leader and head-of-state gives detailed answers to the question what the difference is between "the new economic approach" adopted by the theses of the 12th Congress of the BCP on the one hand and the previous reform and especially "the new economic system" of August 1968 on the other. He stresses that when the word goes about the new economic approach it should not be considered that we are deviating from the basic principles of the socialist management of the national economy. On the contrary, what we have in mind is the new approach of management, based on the principles of socialist management.

He dwells in detail on the essence of the new economic approach and in the mechanism of its transfer: A wide range is created for the overall utilization of the commodity-money relations and for the consistent application of the self-account, the centralized planned management of the state on the basis of the socialist ownership.

The fulfillment of the plan is ensured mainly by economic means and regulators. The socialist principle of payment according to the quantity and quality of labour is being applied in a new manner. The new economic mechanism gives the producer the opportunity to enter directly the home and foreign market, to reach the consumer by his own.

Mr Todor Zhivkov touches upon the question about the high development rate of the Bulgarian economy in the years alone 1976-1979. What was achieved in the whole six year period was considerably exceeded. In the sphere of agriculture the agro-industrial complexes have proved that they are vital, flexible (?and) stable even in the most unfavourable economic and adverse weather conditions.

In his interview Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on the question related to the intensive development of the economy in the eighth five year period /1981-1985/. The carrying out in practice of the all-round intensification demands an accelerated transfer of the techno-scientific progress, Mr Zhivkov pointed out. Our goal is to make above all a correct choice and to transfer skilfully the best Bulgarian and foreign technical-scientific achievements, (?the most efficient) trends in the techno-scientific progress and to place them in an expedient (?combination) and to closely link them with the efficient utilization of the already existing production potential. This is why we pay special attention to the active cooperation with the countries both to the East and the West.

Mr Maxwell asked what Bulgaria's relation at the moment is towards the joint ventures with the developed capitalist countries which have not been (?determined) in the theses of the 12th congress.

Mr Zhivkov explains that in the next decade Bulgaria's foreign economical relations with the developed capitalist countries will be expanded and intensified on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. A special decree of the State Council of 1980 created extra possibilities and legal premises for the setting up of joint firms in the country in all spheres of the economic activity. The decree gives the possibility for wide and flexible forms of economic cooperation, ensures freedoms to the partners concerned in relation to the forms and ways of their joint activity.

Further on Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on the development of some key branches of the Bulgarian economy -- mechanical engineering, chemistry, energetics. He says that in the following five years the output of the mechanical engineering production alone will be increased by 50-55 per cent and the export of industrial robots, manipulators, machine tool lathes and equipment with digital control will be considerably increased. The construction of atomic electric power stations is one of the basic trends of the development of energetics in Bulgaria. The relative share of power generation generated by the atomic power stations is intended to grow by about 26 per cent in 1985 and by 40 percent in 1990, another atomic power station will be built.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gives examples for the increased welfare of the Bulgarian people. The consumption per capita of the population has been increased by more than 4 times, the real incomes -- by 4.3 times for the past 25 years. The public consumption funds marked a 16-fold increase and on the average per capita of the population they grew from 34 leva in 1952 to 619 leva in 1980.

Relations With Greece

AU251227 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov-Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria," published in Great Britain in November, 1981, to Mr Robert Maxwell's question:

During your latest official visit to Greece you expressed the hope for better relations with Greece, especially in the sphere of trade. Judging from past experiences, which would you say are the positive results and what is the probable trend Greek-Bulgarian relations will take in the near future, especially after your visit there?

The Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state answers:

I shall take the liberty to specify: It is not just a question of the "hope for better relations with Greece", but of a conviction that further Bulgaro-Greek relations will follow an upward trend in all spheres, including the economic one. We have sufficient reasons to believe in this and they were further reinforced during the meeting we had recently in Greece with President Konstandinos Karamanlis. Bulgaro-Greek summit meetings became a good tradition and a marvellous example of constructive dialogue -- for the implementation of new useful initiatives within the framework of our cooperation.

I am very pleased with my latest visit to Greece, with the achievements so far, with the possibilities lying ahead. In 1980 trade between Bulgaria and Greece reached 440 million dollars. I believe you will agree that for two countries the size of ours, this figure is impressive. Equally satisfying is the fact that along with the promotion of trade, we are constantly seeking to introduce new, more progressive forms of economic cooperation through long-term cooperation agreements, through deliveries of complete projects, through the setting up of joint enterprises, etc.

In this spirit are some new proposals of ours providing for the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries in mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, power generation, the light and the food industries, transport, etc. Negotiations on these problems have already been held in June of this year in Sofia between the competent ministers of the two countries and a joint document was signed.

What are the concrete results we are to achieve? Only the future will show this. In any case a solid foundation has been laid.

Policy Toward Yugoslavia

AU251503 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house which has been included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria," published in Great Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says the following to Mr Robert Maxwell's question:

"Since the death of President Tito relations with Yugoslavia have been relatively good. What triggered the current new "round" of the polemics over Macedonia?"

Both before and after President Tito's death our countries' relations have developed comparatively well, especially in the economic sphere. Headway has also been made in the spheres of science, culture, sport and so on.

In our view, however, what has been achieved so far is not up to either the objective needs or the real possibilities of the two countries. We have declared more than once, and this readiness of ours was confirmed at the 12th congress, Bulgaria agrees to the further expanding of bilateral co-operation with Yugoslavia. We are convinced that it will yield still richer fruit for both countries, will contribute to our peoples' acquainting with each other, will become an important factor of consolidating the peace, security and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

We consider it wrong to distinguish between the relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia before and after President Tito's death.

Your question about the current "new round" of the polemics over Macedonia is not quite correct either. Obviously what you have in mind are the publications in the Yugoslav press which have become quite frequent since February, because no material on the so-called disputable matters is carried in the Bulgarian mass media. In actual fact there are no polemics.

Our stand on these matters is clear: The People's Republic of Bulgaria finds that they can be solved successfully only in a spirit of mutual respect and esteem, by way of a calm, well-meaning and constructive dialogue.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has proposed more than once that the controversial issues, including the so-called Macedonian issue, become subject to a joint scientific study and clarification with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable solutions. What is needed are profound and objective scientific research and analysis. It is more than clear that the one-sided emotional polemics in the press contribute nothing to any positive solution.

In her policy regarding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria is led by the desire for an all-round development of the political, economic and cultural relations between the peoples of our two neighbouring socialist countries, in the interest of peace, goodneighbourliness and social progress in the Balkans.

Provided Bulgaria has no "territorial claims" to Yugoslavia, as is often maintained, and if she is content with the decisions made after World War II, would it not be but logical to discontinue any polemics on the so-called Macedonian issue?

Yes, we have declared more than once that Bulgaria has no territorial claims to any of her neighbours whatsoever -- including Yugoslavia. The recognition of the political realities and state borders set after World War II has been prompted by the objective laws of contemporary international relations, which are laid down in the U.N. Charter and in the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. In fact the point is not whether Bulgaria "is content with the decisions made after World War II" or not, but it is the voluntary and effective fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by her as a country participant in the Helsinki conference.

In 1978 the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria proposed officially that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sign several documents including a procedure for discussing and settling the controversial issues and a solemn declaration on nonviolability of borders and mutual renunciation of territorial claims. These proposals on our side were prompted by the desire to put an end to the speculations on certain alleged territorial claims of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia and to consolidate mutual trust.

To the second part of the question: The People's Republic of Bulgaria has proved she is against any polemics in the mass media, and we are not indulging in any. As mentioned already, the controversial issues in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations should be discussed only through the means of science. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has never abandoned this principled and constructive approach.

Ties With USSR

AU251431 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In the interview of Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the Anglo-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which has been included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - a Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria" published in Great Britain in November, 1981, answering Mr Robert Maxwell's question: "Does Bulgarian foreign policy differ from the foreign policy of the Soviet Union?" The Bulgarian Party leader and head-of-state says:

The question is not new and it does not surprise me. There is a tiny pitfall in it. If I say a simple "no" some may interpret it as a confirmation of the allegations widely spread in the West describing Bulgaria as a "satellite" of the Soviet Union. If I say "yes" I will bring grist to the mill of those who are seeking at all costs to detect cracks and controversies in the relations of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union. The truth about the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is this: Together with the other countries of the socialist community they are conducting a co-ordinated foreign policy. They regard and react to events through the prism of the Marxist-Leninist teachings, which alone we consider correct.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics are countries with identical socioeconomic systems. In all problems of their internal and external policy they are guided by common principles, and identical interests. Both countries are members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Both countries are members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. [word indistinct] historical and traditional ties of friendship and fraternity between the people of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are added to the above. It will become clear why there are not and there cannot be differences in the foreign policy of the two countries.

Naturally, there is not and there cannot be an absolute identity in the relations of Bulgaria and in those of the Soviet Union with other states. Different factors are at work here -- the size of the country, geographical proximity, traditions, etc. In that sense Bulgaria conducts an active and constructive Balkan policy. It is in complete harmony with the peaceful policy of the fraternal socialist countries and is its concrete realization in the region we live in.

I insist on stressing, however, that the Bulgarian and the Soviet foreign policy have a common end: the securing of the most favourable international conditions for the construction of socialism and communism, that the basic principles on which they rest are the same peace and security, good-neighbourliness and co-operation.

At the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party we said that we have adopted the peace programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a programme of our own, and that we shall make every possible effort for its translation into being. The Soviet proposals for the strengthening of detente, for curbing the arms race, for taking specific disarmament measures, for promotion of international co-operation, for freedom, independence and social progress, correspond not only to the interest of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community, but also to the interests of all peoples in the world.

And I would like to specially stress: Circles which are conducting a policy hostile to the Soviet Union cannot rely on Bulgaria's friendship.

Robert Maxwell: Your statements on greater "organic unity" with the Soviet Union in the future have given material to some observers to wonder whether a new form of closer political integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union has been (?intended). Is this so?

Todor Zhivkov: Correspondents of the United States, Greece, France, Great Britain and other countries have asked me similar questions with different modifications and at different times. The conditions for the process of all-round co-operation and the bringing of the People's Republic of Bulgaria closer together with the USSR have been ripening in the course of time. This is underlined by the strong roots of centuries-old intellectual and social contacts maintained by the two fraternal Slav peoples -- the Bulgarian and the Russian. The Bulgarian people are deeply grateful to the Russian and the Soviet peoples for the decisive support they rendered them for the liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman bondage in 1878 and from fascism in 1944. Such factors as the revolutionary long-standing traditions of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples in the common struggle for a new and just life, the common objective laws of social development under socialism and in the period of transition to communism, the common Marxist-Leninist understanding of the essence and the prospects for developing interstate relations of a new, socialist type, the common interests and goals and especially the necessity of raising constantly the living and cultural standards of our working people, the ideological and political belonging of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR to the Warsaw Treaty organization and CMEA, their common struggle for peace, security and co-operation among peoples, a struggle for social progress all underline the forming of the process of bringing Bulgaria and the Soviet Union closer together.

What you are interested in is whether "any form of closer political integration" is being planned. It depends on what meaning you put in this concept.

If you mean the objective, then it proceeds directly from our concept of finally constructing a classless, completely homogeneous society in both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. We can speak in this sense of a mutual and objectively conditioned striving to deepen and strengthen the political unity and unity of action of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

If, however, under the above-mentioned concept you mean almost an equivalent of some institutional change, i.e. "accretion," "merging" or mutual substitution or replacement of the state administrative bodies of the one country with the state administrative bodies of the other, then such a thing is not only not forthcoming and not "planned," but it is plainly absurd. The integration processes in the all-round Bulgaro-Soviet relations proceed as complete preservation of the state sovereignty of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. What is more, we consider the process of bringing the two nations closer together a supreme expression of the sovereign will of both Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples, a guarantee for the common success of this joint cause, for consistent consolidation of fraternal friendship binding them together forever.

The fact that bringing the People's Republic of Bulgaria closer together with the USSR not only does not impede Bulgaria, but actively assists the expanding of ties and relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the other countries in the world and is an eloquent proof of our concept.

Balkan Policy

AU251353 Sofia BTA in English 0853 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's talk with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which has been included in the book "Todor Zhivkov: Statesman, and builder of New Bulgaria," published in Great Britain in November, 1981, answering Mr Maxwell's question: "You are recognized as the [words indistinct]. What proposals and initiatives have you in mind to secure that the Balkans remain as peaceful in the future as they have been over the last year?" The Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria lies in the center of the Balkan Peninsula and has common land borders with four countries, some with different social systems. With some of them she promotes her relations on the basis of socialist internationalism as we call it. With the rest we are guided by the well-known principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

The main, the determining, feature of Bulgaria's Balkan policy is the wish for the Balkans to remain a region of lasting peace and security and for the Balkan peoples, who have been through so many hardships in the past, to live in an atmosphere of trust, understanding, friendship, good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous co-operation.

The latest expressions of our peaceful and constructive foreign policy are the new initiatives announced at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Which are they?

We think efforts should be directed towards constantly improving the climate of trust in the region. We have declared our readiness to follow the path outlined in Helsinki, to convert the Balkans into a stable region of detente. We are ready to sign bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries, agreements to include a code of good-neighbourly relations, renunciation of territory of the contracting parties for hostile purposes and actions against each other. We stand for further expansion of bilateral co-operation in the sphere of the economy, tourism, science, culture, education and sport, so that our peoples can become more familiar and friendly with each other. We are also ready to continue our co-operation with the other Balkan countries on multilateral basis on issues of mutual interest.

For the strengthening of peace and security on the Balkan Peninsula and in Europe, for the conversion of our peninsula into a stable region of detente, of particular significance would be the translation into life of the important initiative which we discussed with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at this year's Crimean meeting -- the proclamation of the Balkans for a nuclear-free zone.

We are firmly convinced that under the complicated international situation, the solely correct path corresponding to the vital interests of the whole of mankind is the path of a well-meaning and constructive dialogue, the path of co-operation, understanding and mutual trust. It is in this spirit that we are building our interstate relations with Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Relations With Romania

AU251333 Sofia BTA in English 0910 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which has been included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says the following to the question:

There is a widely accepted view that between the peoples of Bulgaria and Romania, between you and Mr Ceausescu, there exist particularly warm relations. Is it true, and if so, how do you account for it?

You will agree there is nothing strange in this. The reason is not only the geographical proximity, and not only the centuries-old traditions of co-operation in the struggle for national and social liberation waged by the best sons of the two peoples, who have always found understanding on the other bank of the Danube and have always rendered aid to each other.

In the past there were periods of coldness and even hostility between bourgeois Bulgaria and bourgeois Romania. Thirty-seven years ago, however, a thoroughly new situation was created. Socialist revolutions were victorious in both countries and both countries began the building of the new social order. In 1948 a friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was signed by Bulgaria and Romania, a policy-making document for the development of the relations between our two countries upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In 1970 the treaty was renewed.

Such are the political foundations of the present-day dynamic co-operation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I would be glad if we, with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have contributed to this development of relations with frank reviews of the issues of mutual interest, with the constructive atmosphere of our meetings, which are very frequent and traditionally held.

Socialism, Maoism

AU251311 Sofia BTA in English 0915 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house which has been included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Great Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says the following to Mr Robert Maxwell's question:

Are the socialist states at present in a position to conduct a policy in line with the Marxist theory saying that no nationalist conflicts are possible between them?

Yes, they are in such a position, and such is their policy. I mean those countries which are truly guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The construction of socialism, however, is a difficult and a long process. The combining of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism with national peculiarities requires great maturity and experience on the part of the separate parties and their leaders. Otherwise national peculiarities may be ignored or the appearance, development and growth of nationalist trends and actions in a given party or in a given country at a certain point or under certain conditions may become possible. And what is more it must be borne in mind that socialism is built in countries differing in size, traditions and economic level of development. Each of these face specific problems stemming from the need to combine the national with the international. But as long as they remain committed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, as long as they remain states of the real socialism, the differences between them cannot assume an antagonistic nature. Or in other words, no nationalist conflicts are possible.

I think you are interested not so much in the theoretical principles as in a situation existing in reality. The West speculates too much in the problems recently raised by the "theory", the policy and the practices of the Chinese leadership.

Attempts are being made to present the origin and the essence of the Chinese problem as mainly the result of unresolved national controversies, including territorial disputes, primarily between China and the Soviet Union. The truth is quite different. In our opinion a different ideology reigns in China, an ideology hostile to Marxism-Leninism which is constantly deforming and distorting the results of the socialist transformations in that country, including her foreign policy. Militant nationalism is the foundation of Maoism. Therefore, in this case the basis for comparison is different; it is no more a question of parties and countries guided by one and the same ideology, following one and the same policy.

Take the Chinese military aggression upon Vietnam. Is this indeed, as some bourgeois theoreticians and revisionists are trying to present it, a proof that armed conflicts are possible between two socialist states? No, this "war" was neither necessary, nor was it wanted by the people of either Vietnam or China. The culprit in this case was not socialism, neither was it its ideological foundations -- the Marxist-Leninist teachings -- but Maoism and the Maoists, who are guided by greater-state hegemonism in their international relations and who rely on confrontation, on expansion and armed aggression.

Balkan Cooperation

AU251301 Sofia BTA in English 0921 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Great Britain in November, 1981, to Mr Maxwell's question:

Having in mind the generally good relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with her non-communist Balkan neighbours, Greece and Turkey, and the numerous bilateral cooperation agreements with them, why is your country against a multilateral regional cooperation?"

The Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state answered:

If you become acquainted with the communiques of my meetings with some of the statesmen of our neighboring countries, you will see plainly written: Bulgaria has never been and is not against cooperation between the Balkan countries on a multilateral basis.

In order to emphasize this I can enumerate a number of forms of cooperation between Balkan states in which our country is participating actively. For the realization of some of these, the People's Republic of Bulgaria herself has been the initiator.

Thus, for instance, it was on the initiative of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport that a meeting of experts from the Balkan countries was held in Sofia in June of this year.

I know that the talks have proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and with good results. On the agenda have been a number of concrete problems relating to the development of cooperation between the Balkan countries through the application of new technologies in transport, through combined transportation. Measures have also been adopted to ease international transportation, etc. The meeting was attended by an observer from the Committee for Internal Transport of the Economic Commission of the United Nations for Europe.

The very character of the spheres of transport, communication, telecommunications, raw material resources, power generation, and environment conservation is such that the resolving of the problems will be more successful and more comprehensive if they are discussed at all-Balkan meetings with the participation of both international organizations and countries close to our Balkan region. Take, for instance, telecommunication, with lines running in circles all over Europe and to the Middle East. And there are also extra-Balkan countries, which in their daily economic practices need to cross the Balkans. As is known, the Balkans are a part of Europe and any attempts at separating them as a special regional unit or any attempts at turning them into a closed grouping are not based on serious foundations.

And there is also another point. Naturally, the Balkan countries, due to their relatively limited economic potential, are seeking bilateral or multilateral integration with powerful economic groupings outside the Balkan region, as are for instance, the C.M.E.A. and the E.E.C. Every country is free to choose the direction she will take. That is why the possibilities for all-Balkan cooperation should not be exaggerated. In my opinion it should be regarded as a supplement and a continuation of bilateral cooperation in those spheres in which the settlement of the problems supercedes the bilateral framework.

It seems to me that considering the variegated political picture in our region, the achievements in the sphere of understanding are not unsatisfactory. Along with the expansion of bilateral relations in the name of peace and good-neighborliness, in the future our country will continue to promote her relations of cooperation with the Balkan countries, including a multilateral basis, in those spheres in which conditions of mutual interest exist.

U.S. Policy, Arms in Europe

AU251521 Sofia BTA in English 0942 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British American "Pergamon Press" publishing house which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Great Britain in November 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state answered the following to the question:

What do you think of President Reagan's foreign political stands, who does not back up the implementation of SALT-II and for the time being refused to hold constructive talks on detente or on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

The foreign policy of the world's biggest capitalist state concerns all states of all continents. The foreign political course pursued at least so far by President Ronald Reagan's administration is not contributing to the consolidation of peace, detente and co-operation among nations.

Bulgaria is a small country and it does make a difference for us whether we should allot new means for defense, for a new round of the arms race in the years to come, or channel these means into peaceful construction, for making the life of the people better. It really makes a difference for us also whether the new U.S. nuclear missiles of cruise and Pershing II are deployed in Western Europe, especially since Bulgaria will fall within their range. This is our attitude towards the decision to produce the neutron weapon which, according to the strategical intention, could also be deployed on our continent.

The question is not that Bulgaria and the other socialist countries do not dispose of similar weaponry or of the potential of producing it. The question is different: The stockpiling of still newer, still more dangerous and costly weapons does not make peace any securer. On the contrary, the growing pile of armaments itself is turning into a monstrous threat for mankind.

I will give a concrete example. We all know that today there is enough stockpiled weaponry to destroy mankind several times. But if by any chance or through technical fault on the part of the U.S. or the USSR an intercontinental rocket happens to be launched, it will fly for about half an hour before it hits its target. This time will suffice for both sides to operate their defence systems. It will suffice to use the "hotline" and clarify that this has been a technical fault. Therefore, there is still a possibility of averting global disaster.

As is known, the United States of America and the Soviet Union have signed a treaty aimed at averting the accidental outbreak of a nuclear war.

If, however, the new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe, the situation will be seriously changed. It will take only five or ten minutes for Pershing II type of rocket to reach its target. Military experts are unanimous on the fact that for the time being there are no technical means which can get the defence system ready for action in such a short period of time. And provided such a rocket is launched the other side must react immediately, without having time to verify whether it is due to a slip or a deliberate mass assault has begun. The verge between war and peace is getting hair-thin. This is what it is all about.

It is for all of the above reasons that we think that President Reagan's government foreign political course is not overcome with the care to preserve peace, does not contribute to consolidating security, does not help the unfolding of cooperation. This is not a far-sighted policy.

Bulgaria, together with the other countries of the socialist community, is pursuing a consistent policy aiming not at expanding the armaments but at their limitation and preserving the equal security of states. We opposed the plans of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe and proposed negotiations on this matter. As far as I know, in Great Britain too there are many people and political parties, such as the Labour Party, who agree with such a reasonable approach.

May I add something more. I know very well the Soviet Union, its leaders. I know very well Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. And I can assure you that the Soviet Union, having suffered the greatest losses ever during the last war than anybody else, stands for peace and detente and is making every effort to preserve them.

Leonid Brezhnev is a wise statesman. He will go down in history as one of the greatest builders of peace and detente in our time.

The Soviet Union is sincerely striving for peace and detente, and this should be well understood by everybody. Naturally, it is about a just and democratic peace. The Soviet country, and it is also equally clear, will not be dictated to or to be talked to from "the position of strength."

Robert Maxwell: What would you say about the present state of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United States? In your view, can any of the two countries do something for their improvement, especially in the spheres of trade and culture?

Todor Zhivkov: The People's Republic of Bulgaria develops her relations with the United States of America on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and reciprocal advantage. If I am to give a more general assessment, I would say that Bulgaro-American relations develop normally, but in our opinion they do not correspond to the existing possibilities. In recent years some headway has been made in developing trade, economic, technoscientific and cultural co-operation. The two countries' trade and the number of cultural events -- ours in the U.S. and the American in Bulgaria -- are on the increase. Certain revivals also occurred in the sphere of political relations.

It is known that we differ considerably in our views on all major international issues, on the reasons for the existing complicated international situation. Regardless of all that, we are in favour of the further development of the two countries' relations based on respecting and appreciating the respective stands. No doubt, developing the relations is a two-way process. It requires mutual desire and mutual efforts. We expect that the striving declared by President [passage indistinct].

Aid to Developing Countries

AU261350 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell -- president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Great Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says the following to Mr Maxwell's question:

At present Bulgaria is playing a helpful part in maintaining good relations with the non-aligned and developing countries. Are there any data on the annual costs of the aid and technical assistance rendered to these countries?

I cannot help expressing my satisfaction with the thought contained in your question, namely that Bulgaria plays a helpful part in maintaining good relations with the non-aligned and developing countries. Such a discovery, moreover, made by outside and impartial observers, saves us from the tricky situation of making our own assessment of our contribution, of boasting.

I have said previously that we Bulgarians have always had and are having feelings of sincere sympathy for the developing countries. We have rendered and we continue to render to them selfless moral, political, diplomatic and, to the best of our country's possibilities, material backing. We carry out intensive and still growing contacts with almost all developing countries. The size of the material aid rendered to the developing countries by a country like Bulgaria is not small. The People's Republic of Bulgaria exchanges her experience and renders economic and technoscientific assistance in the building of industrial and other projects and in organizing agro-industrial complexes.

All this is being effected on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, with strict observance of our partners' sovereignty and independence. In this way we help these countries build their own economy. We help the struggle of their peoples to overcome the backwardness, and for raising the people's living standard. To illustrate this, I would only mention that so far our country has granted credits to the developing countries to the tune of some 600 million foreign currency leva. They were intended mainly for building industrial and farming sites as well as infrastructure projects. The low interest rate and the favourable payment conditions express the aspiration of our state to assist in solving the problems of the developing countries.

Technoscientific cooperation is developing successfully. It extends to such fields as mining and geological prospecting, designers' and other engineering services, construction. Thousands of Bulgarian specialists -- engineers, physicians, geologists and economists -- work in the developing countries. At the same time boys and girls of these countries get their education in our higher educational establishments. They, as well as their compatriots, in their postgraduate qualifications period, participate with Bulgarian specialists in joint scientific researches and developments and raise the level of their knowledge and training in our secondary and higher educational establishments and institutes to apply them successfully later back in their motherland.

Relations With UK

AU261400 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell -- president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria," published in Great Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state says the following to Mr Maxwell's question:

What is your opinion of the state relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Kingdom, of the prospects for their further development?

Historically the relations of our two countries have passed through different periods of development. And this isn't the place to dwell on each period in close detail.

If you open the Bulgarian history books, you will find the names of many prominent English politicians and cultural figures, who over a century ago raised their voice in support of the struggle for liberation of our people. If you walk the streets of our biggest cities -- Sofia and Plovdiv -- you will see that some of them are named after William Gladstone, Lady Stratford, the Buckston brothers and Major Frank Thompson, who died for the freedom of Bulgaria as commander of the British military mission with the Bulgarian guerrilla fighters during World War Two. We think this should be the solid foundation on which our relations should be built.

I think that there is still certain inertia on the part of Great Britain towards our country, which has changed enormously, especially in the last three decades. True, Bulgaria is not one of the big East European states. But comparing our state relations with Great Britain to the relations we have with the FRG, France and Italy, there is an obvious lag behind. Just one example in support of this: The diplomatic relations of our two countries date back to more than one hundred years, but our foreign ministers have not yet exchanged visits.

There is a basis for the development of interstate relations between our two countries, (?) emphasize this. There is such a basis. The British culture is well known to the Bulgarian people. Works of British writers, both classical and modern, are brought out here in a total print of scores of thousands and the theaters stage plays not only by Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw, but also by modern British playwrights. Well-known and appreciated are the works of the British composers and of your artists. The first exhibition of Henry Moore's works was arranged in Bulgaria more than 20 years ago, and this year his sculptures were again represented here. I was told that our "Thracian Treasures" exhibition at the British Museum in London was seen by more than 400,000 people in less than 3 months. Some other Bulgarian exhibitions have also enjoyed considerable success in Great Britain. The number of British tourists who visit Bulgaria has been constantly on the increase in the last couple of years.

Our position on the development of relations with Great Britain does not differ from those towards the other West European countries. It is built on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, of absolute equality and mutual respect.

Raising the political level of relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain will contribute, in my opinion, to the expansion of contacts between our two countries in other spheres -- the economic and cultural, to consolidation of understanding and cooperation between the states on our continent, and to consolidation of detente, which is in the interest not only of our two peoples, but of peace in Europe and the world.

We sincerely believe that objectively there are no insurmountable obstacles along the road to activating our relations.

Robert Maxwell: Trade relations with Great Britain are good, though figures show an imbalance in favour of Great Britain. In 1979 British exports to Bulgaria amounted to 27 million pounds while Bulgarian exports to Great Britain amounted to only 12 million pounds. What measures are being taken to increase the competitive power of Bulgarian goods in the Western market, in particular in the British market?

Todor Zhivkov: If we take a glance at the current data on trade between the two countries, we shall see that trade rose by about 75 percent in between the years 1971 and 1979. If we consider the data on this growth in fixed prices, accounting for the rate of inflation over the period, we shall see that despite our wish, economic relations between the two countries over the last decade have remained basically at an unchanged level. And what is more, if we compare the development of British-Bulgarian trade in the seventies with the rapid rise of East-West economic relations in the years of detente, we shall see that against the background of this general boom, our trade relations are lagging behind. Great Britain and Bulgaria have developed strong foreign economic contacts. The proportion of their mutual trade, however, in both our trade and yours, is rather small. This shows that there are enormous opportunities for our two countries.

For the sake of comparison alone, I can mention the economic relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany or between Bulgaria and France, which exceed several times the trade figures with Great Britain.

At this point I shall proceed to answer the second part of your question. As has become evident from our trade with other developed countries, the problem lies not so much in the competitive power of the Bulgarian goods. In my view the level of our economic relations reflects the general level of the relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain. Naturally, there are other factors as well, for instance the British firms' and dealers' still insufficient acquaintance with our exporting capacity.

The strongly pronounced active balance in favour of Great Britain is due to various reasons. First of all, however, to the structure of our trade with your country. Our exports consist mainly of fuels, mineral raw materials, metals and foods, that is, of goods requiring a relatively low degree of treatment, the prices of which do not rise as fast on the international market as do the prices of machines and equipment. And vice versa, first on import list are expensive mineral raw materials and equipment, chemical products and rubber, in other words goods with high prices on the international market.

Apparently such a trade structure, dominated as it is by goods that are subject to considerable short-term fluctuations, offers no stable basis for the promotion of bilateral trade. I think that we must seek to expand industrial cooperation and to conclude long-term agreements. At the same time more favourable conditions should be provided for conventional trade, because conventional trade continues to occupy a major part in the exchanges between the two countries.

Britain's joining the E.E.C. and the limitation on the imports of Bulgarian goods had a bad effect on our trade. To a large extent this bad effect can be made up for by the inclusion of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the general scheme for preferential tariffs of the E.E.C. for which we have applied long ago. Britain is one of the oldest trading nations in the world and she must be well aware that one of the basic laws of trade is: If you want to sell, you have to buy as well.

The rise in trade between the two countries is a matter of mutual interest. Your plants manufacture high-quality machines and equipment, which are in great demand in Bulgaria. On the other hand, our economy is plan-based, which makes us stable partners. The reaching of accords between our governments on a long-term basis will give rise to trade, which in its turn will bring benefit to both the people of Bulgaria and Great Britain.

Robert Maxwell: What is at present the Bulgarian attitude towards "joint ventures" with the developed capitalist countries? (They were not mentioned in the theses of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.)

Todor Zhivkov: It is said in the decisions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and more precisely in the ones on the development of the foreign economic relations of the country, that in the next 10 years Bulgaria's foreign economic relations with the developed capitalist countries will expand and intensify on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis.

And so, in the materials of the congress, no special mention is made of the setting up of joint companies. But the position we maintain in that sphere is well known, clear and constructive. In the past, too, our legislation permitted various forms of economic, industrial and market co-operation between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and firms from the capitalist countries. These forms of co-operation were used in the signing of general agreements between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the British companies of "Cadbury Schweppes", "I.C.I.", "Shell" and "Northern Engineering Industries". Since March of 1980 a special decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has created additional opportunities and legal prerequisites for the setting up in Bulgaria of joint companies in all spheres of the economy. The decree gives wide scope to flexible forms of economic co-operation and provides for greater freedom of the contracting parties as far as the forms and the ways of their joint work are concerned.

Our country is ready to give due consideration to all proposals for cooperation which are of mutual interest, regardless of whether the case concerns a joint company or any other form of co-operation.

So far, however, the British firms have shown no particular initiative in that respect, and we are not the ones to be blamed for that.

Northern Ireland

AU261152 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jan (BTA) -- In Mr Todor Zhivkov's interview with Mr Robert Maxwell -- president of the British-American "Pergamon Press" publishing house, which is included in the book "Todor Zhivkov - Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria", published in Great Britain in November, 1981, the Bulgarian party leader and head-of-state answers the following to the question:

The way the Bulgarian press reported the events in Northern Ireland in hostile commentaries (in RABOTNICHESKO DELO, for instance) was offensive to Britain. Don't you agree that to speak of "British imperialism" when Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom is tantamount to "deliberate misinformation"?

I understand your heightened sensitivity on the subject, especially now when the theme of Northern Ireland is rarely out of the limelight. I don't think, however, that the events in Northern Ireland as covered by the Bulgarian mass media can be qualified as "hostile" or as "misinformation". Our publications are striving to provide an objective picture of what is going on on the planet. The pictures published in our press and the films about Northern Ireland broadcasts over our television were the works mostly of British and other Western newsmen.

You will agree that when people perish every day in a country and when young people die in hunger strikes staged in the name of a humane cause, then the Bulgarian journalists, just like most of the journalists of Britain and the West, cannot stay indifferent. This is not only a professional, but a human obligation as well, and it would be highly unfair to accuse them of non-existent sins and of hostile feelings towards Great Britain. It is just as natural for our journalists to have the free right to a political commentary of their own on one event in the world or another as it is for their colleagues in the capitalist countries. It is a very revealing fact that when Northern Ireland is in question both the one and the other take almost identical stands. I don't know how you feel about it, but I personally like it.

As to the Bulgarian people's sentiments of respect for the achievements of the British people and for their culture, the evidence is abundant and I hope you have become convinced of this.

Book Introduced in London

AU282102 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] London, 28 Jan (BTA) -- Robert Maxwell -- president of the British-American "Pergamon-Press" publishing house said here yesterday that Mr Todor Zhivkov is a selfless patriot and leader, a man wholeheartedly devoted to his people.

He spoke in the Bulgarian Embassy, where the British public was made familiar with the book "Todor Zhivkov -- Statesman and Builder of New Bulgaria". The book was published by "Pergamon Press" in November, 1981.

Mr Robert Maxwell said that Bulgaria which has been existing for thirteen centuries now, plays an important part for peace in the Balkans.

The president of "Pergamon Press" was decorated with the Jubilee Medal of "1300 Years of Bulgaria".

The medal was presented by Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP -- chairman of Mr Todor Zhivkov's Cabinet, who arrived here with the view to presenting the book to the British public.

The interest shown in this book, Mr Milko Balev said, is an expression of respect for Bulgaria and her people, for their past and present. The book is intended to serve the truth and the confidence, to strengthen the wish for a consistent dialogue among the people of good will. Mr Milko Balev continued.

The publication of Mr Todor Zhivkov's book is a valuable deposit in the development and strengthening of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation of our two peoples, in their mutual getting acquainted with one another. I hope that it will gain new friends for Bulgaria and will be a favourable factor for expanding the relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain", Mr Milko Balev said. The meeting was attended by Mr Gordon McLennan, secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, John Ward, London's mayor, Mr Donald Logan, director of the "Great Britain - East Europe" Central, Mr William Harpham, chairman of the committee for celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and other outstanding representatives of the cultural diplomatic and business circles.

LEADERS CONVEY CONDOLENCES AT SOVIET EMBASSY

AU281041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Politburo members and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee today visited the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and on their own behalf, they conveyed most sincere condolences to Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the death of Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov paid homage to Mikhail Suslov's memory by observing a few moments of silence. Thus they expressed the deep sympathy of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarians to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet communists and to all Soviet people in connection with the death of Mikhail Suslov, eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as well as of the international communist and workers movement, ardent internationalist-Leninist and worker for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Comrade Mikhail Suslov's great contribution to developing the Marxist-Leninist theory and to preserving its ideological purity, as well as to strengthening the unity of the parties and countries of the socialist community and of the international communist movement, was also noted. They then signed the mourning book.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG COUNTERPART

AU282032 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign affairs minister, returned from the FRG.

During his 24-hour business visit he was received by Mr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG and discussions went on matters of mutual interest.

In two meetings -- yesterday night and today, the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the FRG -- Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, discussed international matters and the East-West dialogue. They dwelt on questions related to the Madrid meeting, the Vienna talks and the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range nuclear means.

The two foreign ministers gave positive assessment to bilateral relations, especially in the sphere of economy, tourism and transport.

Mr Petur Mladenov told BTA representatives at the Sofia airport that his talks with Mr Genscher were serious, deep and sincere.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HAS TALKS IN KUWAIT

Amir Receives Khristov

AU211430 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, has been received by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, who conveyed cordial greetings to the Bulgarian state leader. In referring to the talks he had with Comrade Todor Zhivkov he expressed confidence in the further development of Bulgarian-Kuwait relations. Minister Khristov has also met with Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, and 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi, minister of communications.

Protocol Signed

AU212025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The second session of the Bulgarian-Kuwaiti Joint Committee for Trade and Economic Cooperation has ended in Kuwait. The leaders of the two delegations, Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry of Kuwait, signed a protocol on the work of the session.

DOYNOV RECEIVES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP

AU282106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received the working group of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vladimir Hamernik, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Economic Department, which is visiting Bulgaria. During the ensuing friendly talk, opinions and experience on implementing the socioeconomic policy of the BCP and the CPCZ at the present stage of constructing the developed socialist society were exchanged.

FOURTH DAY OF 'DRUZHBA-82' EXERCISES REPORTED

Husak Receives Marshal Kulikov

LD281504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Today in Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is now in Czechoslovakia, for the "Friendship-82" allied exercises.

In the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov praised the progress and the results to date of the "Friendship-82" allied exercises. These results confirm the high standards of combat readiness of the participating armies, the excellence and reliability of their combat techniques and also the training standards of the soldiers and their commanders' readiness for modern-day combat.

Marshal Kulikov also informed Comrade Husak about some current tasks of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

President of the Republic Gustav Husak pointed to the increasing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism and their constant attempts to disturb the unity of the socialist countries. He stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to the Warsaw Pact member states' successful coordination of their approach in ensuring a joint defense of revolutionary achievements and inviolability of the frontiers of the socialist community. Comrade Husak stressed the exceptional importance of the joint exercises of Warsaw Pact armies as a school of internationalism and an effective means for all-round strengthening of the combat cooperation of the Joint Armed Forces.

In conclusion, the president of the republic praised the cooperation and help afforded by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states to the Czechoslovak People's Army in raising its combat strength and preparedness for the defence of socialism.

Details of Exercises

LD281918 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CTK) -- On the fourth day of the Warsaw Treaty exercises "Friendship 82" Thursday, the participating Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops fought an engagement with strong "enemy" forces. They were well prepared for the simulated counter-attack, and in the afternoon checked the adversary's advance.

The exercises prove the high level of [word indistinct] between troops of the fraternal armies. Involved in the joint fulfilment of tasks are not only combat units, but also Czechoslovak and Soviet military health personnel, assisted by big transport helicopters. Czechoslovak and Soviet troops also jointly set up today a [word indistinct] decontamination centre for persons [word indistinct] military equipment.

During the afternoon the forces "attacked" today have restored their combat capability, re-grouped and are getting ready for another action of the exercises, a counter-attack on Friday morning.

On Thursday, the actions were watched by Eugen Turzo, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department, who visited, in the company of representatives of fraternal armies, units of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army.

U.S. BINARY GASES CALLED 'ONLY TIP OF ICEBERG'

LD270944 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (CTK) -- "It is evident that the United States is making preparations for active chemical warfare", RUDE PRAVO said today in a commentary on the manufacture of the so-called binary gases in the United States.

The gases are only the tip of an iceberg, the daily said, adding that the U.S. arsenals contain some 90 kinds of chemical weapons, and that in the next five years, 2,500 million dollars is to be spent on research in this field.

Washington keeps asserting loudly that chemical weapons are needed to counter the alleged Soviet threat, but chemical and bacteriological weapons cannot be used for defence. They are weapons of extermination, designed to be used by the aggressor, RUDE PRAVO said.

Concrete evidence exists that the United States is using chemical substances against Cuba, and making them available to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the Salvadorean junta. That is why a struggle for the ban of production, stockpiling and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons must be an integral part of the struggle waged by peace forces against all weapons of mass annihilation.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD282202 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Thursday Tsendyn Molom, Mongolian deputy premier and chairman of the Committee of People's Control, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives spoke of the results achieved in cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia which are positively reflected in political, economic and cultural spheres, pointing out the possibilities of further extension of mutually advantageous relations, mainly in the economic field.

CPCZ CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV'S DEATH PUBLISHED

AU291035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 26 Jan (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent the CPSU Central Committee the following telegram of condolences on the demise of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary:

"Dear comrades, we were greatly moved on receiving the news of the sudden demise of the great son of the Soviet people, one of the outstanding Soviet party and state figures, twice Hero of Socialist Labor of the USSR, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov.

"In Comrade Suslov, the CPSU and all Soviet people are losing a principled fighter, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism, an ardent patriot and internationalist, who had fully devoted his whole life and his rich theoretical and practical activity to realizing the ideals of Great October. In the fight for the creative development and pureness of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, Comrade Suslov exerted great efforts and manifested an unappeasable attitude toward all forms of revisionism and opportunism. Great are his merits in consolidating the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

"Together with you, dear comrades, the deep sorrow is shared also by the Czechoslovak communists and all working people of our country, to whom Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a great friend. His meritorious work in deepening the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and developing all-round cooperation between our fraternal communist parties and countries was appraised by a high Czechoslovak distinction -- the Klement Gottwald Order. The name and work of Comrade Suslov will be lastingly imprinted in the minds and hearts of Czechoslovakia's peoples.

"Dear comrades, accept our sincere condolences."

KORCAK SPEAKS ON SOCIALISM, AID TO POLAND

LD282156 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CETKA) -- The program of construction of a socialist society is not only our national, but also international task, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Deputy Premier Josef Korcak stressed in a discussion at the 8th Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party which started here Thursday.

The head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front to the event emphasized that this task is feasible only if all advantages and possibilities ensuing from Czechoslovakia's membership of socialist community are fully developed. It also requires a further promotion of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Only by concerted effort can we successfully counter the threats of imperialism, cope with new economic conditions and solve the problems which impede our economic development, he said.

Political unity, economic stability, readiness for defence and internationalist responsibility of each Warsaw Treaty member state are the decisive forces in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism, and our class enemies are aware of it, he emphasized.

Events in Poland confirmed that the danger of activation of anti-socialist forces is arising wherever the subversive activities of imperialism can capitalize on mistakes. We had our own experience with these tactics 13 years ago. That is why we did not let ourselves be deceived by the disguises and manoeuvres of false friends of the people and their foreign employers, Josef Korcak stressed.

Therefore, Czechoslovakia denounced the NATO attempts at interference in Polish affairs so resolutely, and therefore it regards the defence of socialist achievements of nations as a matter of internationalist responsibility and will grant all-round aid to Poland together with other CMEA countries, he said.

HAVLIN ATTENDS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MEETING

LD281430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The questions of the preparation of youth for manual jobs and of the further development of vocational education were discussed today in Prague at a session of the CPCZ Central Bohemia regional committee. Present at the deliberations were Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of construction.

At the moment there are 70 secondary vocational schools and two vocational schools. The report of the regional committee president stated that this network reflects the needs of the region both through its geographical composition and through its training and study syllabus. Despite that, shortcomings persist in this sphere -- they are caused particularly by persistent local patriotism of enterprises.

The enrollment quotas for the required numbers of apprentices for 2-year branches in the construction industry, engineering and agriculture has also been unsuccessful. The enrollment plan is not being fulfilled in approximately one-fifth of 100 3-year training branches. The report dealt critically with improving the material-technological equipment of vocational education schools.

OFFICIAL ADVOCATES CUTS IN FOODSTUFF SUBSIDIES

AU271345 Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Karel Klouda interview with Eng Petr Cerna, department head at the CSSR Ministry of Finance: "Realistically, In Keeping With Possibilities; What Exerts an Influence on the Retail Prices of Foodstuffs" -- place and date not given]

[Text] In the state budgets of the Czechoslovak federation and the two republics, large sums are earmarked every year for subsidies by means of which our state influences the retail prices of foodstuffs. In this connection we asked Eng Petr Cerna, department head at the federal Ministry of Finance, for an interview. The first question concerned precisely the amount earmarked in the state budgets for this purpose.

[Answer] Price supports and subsidies of foodstuffs amounted in 1981 to more than Kcs30 billion, which was roughly 10 percent of all budget expenditures. This sum expresses only subsidizing for the consumer and thus excludes, for example, support of primary agricultural production such as the manpower stabilization fund, the land amelioration fund and subsidies of capital investment projects and [the agricultural enterprises'] operation. Just to give you an idea: In 1975 the subsidies and price supports of foodstuffs amounted to Kcs17 billion, which was at that time 6.22 percent of budget expenditures.

[Question] How are these billions reflected in the foodstores?

[Answer] We have last year's data at our disposal. The overall volume of resources allocated from the state budget for price support and subsidies of primary agricultural production amounted, to give an example, to Kcs17.02 for every kg of beef and to Kcs5.45 for every kg of pork. However, it is necessary to add to this sum an additional subsidy in the form of the negative turnover tax, a subsidy designed to offset the difference between the wholesale and retail prices whenever the wholesale price exceeds the price which we pay when purchasing goods in the store. This subsidy amounts, for example, to Kcs9.31 for every kg of rear section beef cuts, Kcs5.59 for every kg of roast beef, Kcs3.25 for every kg of roast pork, Kcs14.34 for every kg of ham and Kcs9.79 for every kg of veal shank cuts. All in all, the state thus contributes Kcs26.33 to every kg of rear section beef cuts, for which we pay Kcs29 at the butcher's.

[Question] Changes in the economic instruments in agriculture went into effect at the beginning of the year -- I have in mind the measures aimed at improving the planned management system in agriculture as well as the restructuring of wholesale prices in the food industry. To what extent will these measures influence the amount of the subsidies and price supports just discussed?

[Answer] In essence, only their form is being changed. The change in the total sum is negligible. The increase in the procurement prices of agricultural products has made it possible to substantially limit subsidies of primary agricultural production, and to transfer the discrepancy between production costs and the retail price to a difference between the wholesale and retail prices. That is why there is a significant increase in the subsidies designed to offset the negative turnover tax, which is a result of the fact that the wholesale price exceeds the retail price. The increase in the procurement prices of agricultural products represents a sum of roughly Kcs 10 billion annually.

However, the prices of inputs into agricultural production -- especially fodder and diesel oil -- increased at the same time, by roughly Kcs7 billion. The rest -- some Kcs3 billion -- represents the contribution to improving the agricultural enterprises' economy and enhancing their ability to implement the khozraschet [cost accounting]. In view of the preservation of the existing wholesale and retail prices, it has been necessary so far to offset the overall increase in procurement prices by means of a system of price supports from the state budget.

[Question] What is the reason for the large differences between production costs and retail prices?

[Answer] The current retail prices were set under economic conditions that cannot be compared with the present conditions. In the past few years there has been an unprecedented growth abroad in the prices of raw materials and other products. This has been reflected in an increase of production costs throughout the national economy, including agriculture. This means, when retail prices remain unchanged, a constant growth of the state's share in covering the costs for production of foodstuffs. In the past 5 years alone, the total amount of resources from the state budget spent in this way increased -- with regard to meat and meat products, for instance -- almost 100 percent and represented in 1980 almost Kcs12 billion, compared with 6.2 billion in 1975. Within the same period, meat consumption increased 12.5 percent.

[Question] The development of production costs is thus strongly influenced by the development of prices abroad. At the same time, it cannot be assumed that there will be a reversal of this development. What is your view?

[Answer] We must certainly proceed from realistic expectations and anticipate a further growth of prices abroad -- especially prices of energy raw materials -- and the negative consequences connected with it. It is necessary to face up to these consequences.

[Question] By means of the state budget?

[Answer] By means of active measures in support of the intentions of the state budget, which are the intentions of the state economic policy.

[Question] This means, in other words, to intensively develop our economy and to support overall thrift. Are you convinced that it will be possible to come to terms in this way with the growing production costs of foodstuffs?

[Answer] For the most part, but -- evidently -- not completely. Should the current trend continue, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we would have to reckon with overall subsidies of Kcs20 billion for meat, for example. Last year this subsidy alone represented some 4 percent of all budget expenditures, while in 1975 it amounted to only 2.26 percent. That is massive growth, which we must stop at some point. Let us take an example from yet another end. Whereas in the last 5 years the subsidies of the production and prices of some basic types of foodstuffs increased 100 percent or even more, the used [uzity] national income increased 12 percent and the overall volume of the state budget only 11.1 percent. A reasonable and economically wholesome development of subsidies should be commensurate with the growth of the national income and should not be so much faster.

SLOVAK PRAVDA LAUDS THRIFT, ASSAILS HOARDING

AU251820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Civic Attitudes"]

[Excerpts] The complicated economic situation, the inevitability of handling power resources and fuel more thriftily and the need to economize in all sectors -- these result in certain restrictions which had to be passed.

The number of bus lines in public transportation was reduced, and in some cases is being reduced still further, particularly on those lines where we have parallel railroad transportation. The intensity of public lighting in cities and villages has been reduced so as to cut down on electric power consumption, while simultaneously maintaining full lighting of intersections and adhering to the principle that savings measures should not lower the prerequisites for protecting common and personal property. Although not consistently and not in all places, nevertheless measures have been taken not to overheat apartments and to cut down on hot-water supplies on certain days. Of course nobody likes these measures, but a conscientious citizen who feels responsible along with others for social development must grasp that they were inevitable. The road to work is less comfortable than in the past for many people, but the consumption of fuel had to be limited because we simply do not have more of it. You say there is considerable snow on the sides of streets in cities, scraped to the side but not taken away? But in Bratislava, for instance, every trip by a truck carting away snow costs about Kcs700. And in Slovakia's capital there are approximately 100 km of streets, which this year have so far been covered by 76 cm snow. It is easy to grasp why not every street is being cleared, why snow is taken away in a differentiated way, according to the significance of individual communication lines.

From the viewpoint of attitudes shown by some of our citizens, we must also call to mind the purchasing drives for certain goods, which "it is said" will disappear from the market. Thus enormous amounts of salt, flour, sugar and detergents were being purchased; and wine, coffee, rice and so forth are being bought. It is neither sensible, nor, actually, expedient for the purchasers: By buying up twice or three times as much as the usual supplies of these goods, they create a sudden shortage of certain kinds of commodities in the fulfillment of delivery plans under aggravated winter conditions. Many people failed to learn their lesson in December, when the temporary shortage of salt, flour, sugar, detergents and so forth was caused by their panic buying. Panicky people never improved a supply, or any other, situation nor will they do so in the future. Furthermore, the situation is not improved by defeatist or skeptical attitudes, by uninformed or unqualified criticism resulting from a simplified view of problems and from not taking into account the broader, even international, aspects of certain phenomena; nor is it improved by views which assert only demands, without being willing to correct them in accordance with objective, realistic possibilities. Nobody wants people to tolerate subjective shortcomings in supplies, in transportation to work, in public order and so forth, shortages which we still have in abundance and which must be sharply criticized, particularly under the current, more complicated, conditions. We must point a finger at their perpetrators and demand from the appropriate bodies that they resolve the shortages; if need be, we must also point out the inactivity or insufficient activity of the bodies in these matters. But a mature citizen should grasp what is inevitable, and precisely distinguish this from the subjective shortcomings, and he should also unambiguously express this attitude in his behavior.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION SHORTFALLS -- Due to the changes of temperature on 6 January and later, the coal extraction around Most in North Bohemia has dropped 8 percent compared with the plan. In the Sokolov area, the removal of the overburden has dropped to 83.5 percent of the planned figures; the Sokolov briquette plant and the pressure gas works in Vresova are fulfilling their plan only 98-99 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 82 p 1 AU]

FLOOD ALERT ON LABE -- The third-grade flood alert in the lower section of the Labe River is still in effect, and all goods transport has been stopped. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

POOR FLAX HARVEST -- The 1981 flax harvest in the CSSR was the worst in the past 25 years. The per-hectare yield of 2.2 tons was enough to fulfill the plan by 56.2 percent only. Also, the quality of the harvested flax was not good. All this will affect the production of the CSSR flax-processing industry. [Prague ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Jan 82 p 3 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GROMYKO VISIT TO E. BERLIN

LD281336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The text of the communique on Andrey Gromyko's visit to the GDR is as follows:

At the invitation of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, paid a friendship visit to Berlin on 27 and 28 January 1982. During the talks between Erich Honecker and A.A. Gromyko, which took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on the further consolidation of relations between the GDR and the USSR. Also discussed were some of the most topical international issues, above all those concerning European affairs.

Erich Honecker and A.A. Gromyko expressed their deep satisfaction at the fact that fraternal cooperation between the two states, which is based on the unshakable alliance between the SED and the CPSU and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is being further developed and strengthened successfully and fruitfully. This cooperation plays an important role in implementing the plans of communist and socialist development in the GDR and USSR and constitutes an important factor in guaranteeing peace and security in Europe.

Both sides are convinced that the close cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples will be intensified and perfected in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress, the agreements concluded during the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, as well as the stipulations of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975. The GDR and the USSR will continue in future to advance side by side as allies, comrades and friends.

The GDR and the USSR are of the opinion that in the current international situation, which has become noticeably aggravated as a result of the course embarked upon by imperialist circles, particularly the United States, toward an unchecked arms drive, the solidarity of the states of the socialist community and the effective coordination of their activities in the international area are of special importance.

The peoples of our planet see above all in the socialist countries and their consistent policy of peace a powerful force which is in a position to guard mankind from the threat of war.

The USSR, and the other socialist countries counter the military line in international affairs with a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, mutually advantageous cooperation and genuine constructive dialogue. Only at the negotiating table and by giving due respect and consideration to the legitimate interests of all sides can states with different social systems find a reasonable and just solution to problems between them, bring about the elimination of dangerous sources of tension in the most varied regions of the world, and consolidate mutual trust. Only if they tread the path toward ending the senseless arms race and implementing effective measures in the disarmament field can they secure peace on earth.

The peoples of all continents are deeply concerned about the growing threat of war and are actively calling for the present international tensions to be overcome. Both sides highly regard the declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly on preventing a nuclear catastrophe and the resolutions on banning the deployment of all types of weapons in space, on banning the neutron weapon and on other issues of arms limitation and disarmament.

The desire to guarantee peace in Europe -- and not only in Europe -- pressingly dictates the need to solve one of the most burning problems of the present, a problem connected with the dangerous plans to site new kinds of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, particularly the FRG.

Erich Honecker stressed the importance of the proposals on dismantling nuclear weapons in Europe made by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG in November 1981. Both sides are convinced that these proposals, which are based on the principle of equality and equal security, create a good foundation for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement in the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons currently in progress. Success in the talks between the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva would constitute an important step toward reducing military confrontation on the European Continent and toward consolidating the security of all European states and peoples.

A.A. Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in Geneva. Erich Honecker expressed full support for the positions of the Soviet Union which A.A. Gromyko expounded to A. Haig on questions of European security and on all other topics discussed.

The GDR and USSR are in accord that one of the main factors for consolidating stability and peace in Europe is the consistent continuation of the process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Everything positive which has been achieved as a result of joint efforts on the part of all European states to this end must and can be developed.

The GDR and USSR once again affirm their readiness to work resolutely in this direction in order to achieve the further development and enrichment of all-European relations in all fields and a consolidation of trust among the participants of the Helsinki Final Act.

At the same time, the two sides declared their determination to continue to decisively rebuff all machinations by opponents of the consolidation of European security and cooperation, all attempts at ideological and other kinds of subversion against the socialist community and all attacks on the sovereignty and independence of the socialist countries. The policy of strength, dictate and threats can never have any long-term prospects. The socialist countries have everything necessary to protect their vital interests, to defend their people's right to determine their fate themselves, and to secure their international positions.

The GDR and the USSR regard the most recent actions by the U.S. Government directed against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR as constituting a direct violation of the UN Charter and the principles in the Helsinki Final Act concerning reciprocal relations between states which demand respect for the sovereign rights of each participating state and its laws and stipulate that interference in a state's internal affairs must not occur. By poisoning itself for a strike against the socialist Polish state and through its attempts to make Poland a source of tension in Europe, the United States is undermining the basic pillars of European stability and cooperation. At the same time it is using the campaign it has stirred up against Poland and all socialist countries as a pretext for diverting the people's attention from solving the pressing problems of war and peace and ending the arms race. It is doing this in order to press on with its arms programs and plans to site new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The GDR and the USSR strongly condemn these actions by the United States which are detrimental to the cause of peace and worsen the atmosphere for dialogue between East and West. They reject the statement of the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers of 11 January 1982 which represents a gross attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Erich Honecker and A.A. Gromyko declared that the GDR and the USSR, true to the alliance with fraternally allied Poland, will continue to grant the Polish people aid and support in their attempts to normalize the situation in the country in order to lead it out of its political and economic crisis. Firm conviction was expressed that Poland, as its belated representatives have stressed several times, has been and will remain a firm member of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the community of socialist states.

Both sides are of the opinion that the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, would be of great importance in the present international situation. In the conviction that a positive result of the meeting would correspond with the basic national interests of the European peoples, they expressed the hope that its participants will show the required political will and realism and not allow this forum to be used for destructive ends. The Madrid meeting must not become an arena of confrontation. It must and can build a bridge to tomorrow and broaden prospects for security and cooperation in Europe.

It was again noted unanimously that strict observance of the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG and of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which rest on the recognition of the political and territorial realities in present-day Europe, plays an extremely important role in the preservation of a stable and healthy situation on the European Continent.

In discussing other international questions, both sides expressed their concern at the further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East which has been provoked by the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. Tel Aviv's continuing aggressive actions are the direct result of the United States' anti-Arab policy and of the American-Israeli agreement on "strategic co-operation." Both sides reaffirmed their common principled stance toward the ways to and bases for a comprehensive, just settlement of the Middle East problem and again spoke in favor of the just cause of the Arab states and peoples.

Real possibilities for such a settlement could be created by the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The GDR and the USSR proclaimed their solidarity with and support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination and for national liberation and the consolidation of their sovereignty and independence.

Departure Statement

LD281616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Foreign Minister Gromyko told journalists before leaving Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport for Moscow on Thursday that he is satisfied with his visit to the GDR and the talks. He said: "We are very satisfied with the visit and the talks which I held with Comrade Erich Honecker. It was an exceptionally interesting exchange of views. I express my thanks for the hospitality which I have been shown here."

Gromyko said the talks focused on the GDR's relations with his country. They were held in a very friendly atmosphere and were characterized by a complete identity of views on all issues of international politics and bilateral relations.

Asked about his view of East-West relations, Gromyko said: "Relations must get better. At present, they are in no way satisfactory."

TV PANEL ANALYZES U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD281820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 27 Jan 82

["Background Discussion" program chaired by Eva Vertes, with journalists Andras Heltai, Tibor Varkonyi, Tibor Zador and Ivan Lipovecz; Vertes is the only speaker who is identifiable -- recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Vertes] How much of what is happening -- at the initiative of the United States -- in connection with Poland, can be put down to rhetoric? To what extent is it all for internal consumption?

[Unidentified speaker] I do not believe that we are dealing with merely rhetorical effects; after all, if that had been the case the common market would not have taken restrictive measures, as it did yesterday. Although these are not identical with those taken by the United States, nonetheless, they are not unlike the United States measures. So, we are dealing with more than just rhetoric.

[Another speaker] I believe we should be cautious about overdramatizing these measures. After all, we are dealing with no more than the withdrawal of potential export subsidies on deliveries to Poland. However, in exchange for this, the same amount of money has been given to charitable organizations which are expected to assist directly the delivery of a part of the food aid provided for Poland. Another of the measures taken was to classify the USSR in another category of countries, and thereby increase by a few percentage points the interest of state export credits to the USSR.

[Another speaker] And to reduce imports from the USSR.

[Another speaker] Well, this has not been decided yet. All that has been said is that this may be done. I would like to return briefly to Eva Vertes' question on Poland. We have already said that there is pressure being exerted from various directions on the Reagan government. This pressure cannot always be put in a certain political category and one cannot say that it comes from, say, the center or the right. There are certain interest groups, certain economic and political communities whose pressure the government cannot avoid. It is obvious, for example, that Ronald Reagan could not even hold out the prospect of suspending or stopping American grain deliveries to the USSR because this would clash with the interests of substantial agricultural producers in the United States to an extent that the government cannot risk for reasons of its popularity and its economic policy.

I would like to digress here, and note that the sanctions imposed on the USSR and Poland do not, as yet, represent -- though one cannot tell where they may lead -- a serious threat to international economic relations. If the United States were to use all its force to prevent the realization of the natural gas deal between West Europe and the USSR, that would be a serious threat. However, it is precisely France's conduct that serves as an example that interests can still forge ahead in the everyday life of economic relations, even side by side with sharper rhetoric and stronger terms. These interests can forge ahead both within the United States and in inter-European relations.

[Vertes] All this is true; facts are facts. However, my childish naivete still seems to come to the fore when I say that it is true that no one has gone very far in the actual measures taken. However, they have gone far in the voice and the tone, and this is what poisons the general atmosphere.

[Another speaker] That is right, and it is an influential factor, whatever we may say. I agree also with your saying that the facts are facts. However, one cannot exclude the elements of the prevailing tone from world politics. The French-Soviet natural gas deal is an extremely important matter. I agree with Ivan Lipovecz that it shows that there is an endeavor on the part of West Europe to avoid undertaking tangible commitments.

On the other hand, the United States is prepared to allow this to a certain extent. However, one cannot dismiss as an insignificant factor the news I heard this morning, to the effect that French President Mitterrand has been invited to take part in the so-called "Day for Poland," organized by Reagan for the end of this month. Although no reply has been given to this invitation, it is possible that he will attend and also speak on this matter. These issues cannot be ignored in this context.

[Another speaker] I believe it would be unnecessary for us to dispute that a very extremist campaign has been launched in connection with Poland by the Western countries, first and foremost, the United States. This reveals their disappointment as well as the failure of their expectations in relation to events in Poland. This is not a matter of dispute. I do not want to give tips to anyone as to what else could have been done. It would affect very greatly the individual countries involved if the United States and certain other Western countries were to move beyond what is this immoderate tone but by no means very extreme measures.

As for the "Day for Poland" that Tibor Varkonyi referred to, one is dealing here with a certain joint action of the Western world. Even before Mitterrand's involvement, Helmut Schmidt announced that he would make a statement for this program, and numerous Western heads of government, starting with Thatcher, announced they would participate in this. This is in reality an American-West European program, initiated by the United States, which is designed to be an extremist commemoration, voiced in the tones of the cold war, on events in Poland.

[Another speaker] It seems to me that Reagan and company believe that they have been left behind; at least, that is how they feel in the crossfire of criticism from the right, which notes that a great deal more could have been done and that it could have been worse and more painful. So, how does the Reagan government react to this? It does not take any further practical economic or other measure but, rather, it initiates a propaganda campaign on an enormous scale. The "Day for Poland" is going to be one of the climaxes of this campaign. Another, and even bigger occasion is to be the resumption of the Madrid security conference on 9 February, where the foreign ministers of the Western, independent and neutral countries have been summoned, with more or less success, by Washington. An attempt will then be made to transform Madrid into a propaganda show directed against the USSR and Poland, and to do this for a few days or even longer. After that an attempt may be made to adjourn Madrid until the autumn. We should therefore be prepared for this propaganda campaign. No one is pleased about this end. As has been said earlier, it will harm the international atmosphere, but I believe it to be the lesser evil when compared with what might happen in more practical terms, as you have already pointed out.

MAGYAR NEMZET VIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

LD282026 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Jan 82

["About Gromyko-Haig Meeting" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI) -- "It was obvious from the beginning that the two foreign ministers had left for Geneva with widely differing intentions", begins a commentary in Thursday's MAGYAR NEMZET from the pen of the daily's Moscow correspondent. He recalls that Gromyko was seeking principally continuation of the dialogue on bilateral relations, and the reduction of armament in particular. Haig, on the other hand, intended to shift the emphasis of the talks to the Polish question. The fact that the parties sat down to the negotiations table without any agreed schedule of the issues to be discussed also indicated substantial divergence of views.

However, "one is inclined to believe that notwithstanding the short time available, the discussants managed to briefly deal with each relevant question of the bilateral and international relations", the commentator states adding that Haig tried to "demand accounts of the Polish home political developments but Gromyko firmly rejected these attempts."

"The common thing in the assessment of the two parties is that both called Geneva talks necessary and useful", continues the commentary. "The balance of the Geneva exchange will show that it has brought poorer results than the previous one. No concrete agreement was reached for continuation of the ministerial dialogue, neither for the resumption of the SALT-talks". "The negative features include that no word was spoken about the Soviet-American summit".

The author then puts the question: "Is it right to blame the worsening of the international climate on Poland's internal changes? and stressed that "much more salient is the long and grim shadow of those anti-Polish and anti-Soviet moves and campaigns which Washington has made in response to the fully lawful measures of the Warsaw leadership".

In Moscow, the commentator continues "attention has been called to the fact that the American administration considers the development of the Polish internal situation a good opportunity to make East-West dialogue difficult at every level".

"The positive features of the Geneva meeting include that the two foreign ministers agreed in the necessity of continuing the Geneva missile talks", runs the commentary. "Continuation of the work in itself does not, however, guarantee agreement. One thing is sure: The Soviet side is not at all satisfied with the progress of the missile talks and there is growing concern that Washington is only marking time".

The correspondent mentions among the positive features of the meeting that "apparently on one fundamental question the responsibilities of the two leading nuclear powers are invariably in agreement, in that the two sides may not simply turn a back on one another, and neither of them can afford to ignore the existence of the other".

"An active, successful East-West, or Soviet-American dialogue is needed, says Moscow". The commentary ends with the following statements: "Dialogue, be it a top-level one, is only the means; it must promote the establishment of normal inter-state relations, and may not be the end in itself. Soviet diplomacy departs from the understanding that balanced inter-state relations, for which Moscow consistently strives, are no less the interest of the United States than of the Soviet Union."

LEADERS, DAILY JOIN IN CONDOLENCES FOR SUSLOV

Visit to Soviet Embassy

LD290954 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit of condolence to the embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest and expressed sympathy on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee on the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian Government, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska expressed condolence at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG Obituary

LD271138 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jan (MTI) -- "Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov lived the struggles-laden life of a revolutionary, scientist and communist party worker, earning prestige for his party, the cause of the working class, socialism and communism, to which he had devoted all his untiring creative energies through over six decades. An unshakable loyalty to the communist ideals and an infinite readiness to renew himself blended his activity into one entity," reads the obituary in the Wednesday editions of NEPSZABADSAG. NEPSZABADSAG, and the rest of the morning papers carry in leaders the news of the death of the outstanding Soviet leader, the death notice issued by the Soviet leading organs, and the obituary of Mikhail Suslov.

"Even in his high positions he always remained a modest party worker serving the people, a receptive mind with high moral and ideological standards. The Soviet people valued his work highly," the obituary in NEPSZABADSAG continues.

"His speeches and writings always distinguished themselves with their clear and matter-of-fact wording and scientific exigence. However, the most characteristic thing about these works was the impression of a really creative spirit. Mikhail Suslov, who took a big share from eliminating the distortions of the personal cult era, used all his enormous theoretical knowledge and practical experience to protect the purity of the Marxist-Leninist ideals against dogmatism, and an insipid commonplace treatment of the problems, as well as against formalism."

"He repeatedly called to attention that ideological struggle was getting keener in our age and attacks against Marxism-Leninism were getting stronger. Therefore, he claimed, people dealing with ideological questions must analyze the most actual problems connected with the development of the society especially thoroughly and in a creative manner and must fight a consistent struggle against bourgeois ideology, and all forms of rightist and 'leftist' opportunism."

"In his science organization work he always encouraged the representatives of social sciences to research the laws of the construction of socialism and communism and to perform also the tasks of philosophical generalization of the results of the social sciences, in a more exigent and creative manner."

"Mikhail Suslov was exempt of all forms of conceit which he considered one of the most dangerous faults of a communist revolutionary. He attached high importance to further development of socialist democracy, to constant deepening of the public relations of the party and improvement of its mass work.

"Constant and profound analysis of the questions of the development of the international workers movement and of the world situation was an integral part of his work. He professed with conviction: We have attained all our results on the principle of proletarian internationalism and will do so also in the future. Strengthening of proletarian internationalism and corroboration of the unity of the communist parties are our most important tasks." He warned with arguments and past experiences of the dangers of anti-communism. "It is an error to believe that anti-communism is directed solely against the communists. This is the weapon of imperialism which it uses against every progressive, democratic force," he warned.

"Suslov, loyalty to the CPSU line, called the most important task of mankind the defence of peace."

"His speeches and writings argued with great convincing force for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and detente, unmasked the imperialist ambitions and the anti-mankind goals of the allied Maoist policy.

"Mikhail Suslov felt appreciation and respect towards our country and the HSWP".

"The death of Comrade Suslov involves a great loss to the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the international workers movement and the progressive forces of the world. The Hungarian communists, our people remember in respect this eminent and loyal communist and sincere friend of the Hungarian people", ends the obituary in NEPSZABADSAG.

MARJAI LEAVES TBILISI; COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Departure 27 Jan

LD282008 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tbilisi, 27 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, who had participated in the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, left Tbilisi for Budapest today.

Cooperation Protocol Details

LD282004 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation wound up its 28th session by signing a protocol in Tbilisi today.

Prior to the closing session, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, head of the Hungarian section, called on Zurab Pataridze, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Georgia, and had cordial talks with him on the ways and prospects of direct cooperation between Hungary and Georgia.

The participants of the session surveyed all major questions of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and adopted a number of important resolutions on advancing it.

In the sphere of tractor and farm machine production, for instance, attention should be focused on the joint development and manufacture of sophisticated great-performance machines needed by farms producing huge harvest results. The joint development projects cover several machines and installations used in modern animal husbandry and fodder production. Hungary supplies large-scale poultry-keeping installations to the Soviet Union, in exchange for fodder dressing and handling machines.

Cooperation in light and food industrial machine engineering has seen a remarkable expansion. For the implementation of the extensive reconstruction programme under way in the Soviet Union, Hungary provides up-to-date food industrial machines, machine lines, confection industrial machines and commercial devices, with the Hungarian export of such machines increasing twofold between 1981 and 1985.

The two countries are boosting cooperation in energetical machine engineering, mainly in areas connected with the construction of the Paks nuclear power plant.

Fulfillment of the 1982 deliveries calls for further effective measures of organization and development. To this end, the committee marked out a fresh range of major tasks for the foreign trade and transport sectors of the two countries. For instance, the proportion of transportation by waterway and road is to be enhanced.

The session reached a theoretical agreement on establishments to be built in Hungary with Soviet involvement in the current five-year plan period.

Based on the agreement of the two countries' heads of government, the cooperation committee set out new forms of cooperation, including direct economic links between Hungary and the individual Soviet republics.

During the session, Jozsef Marjai conferred on the latter subject with leaders of Georgia and Azerbaijan. According to another agreement, the sides will examine the possibility of setting up joint ventures for the manufacture of certain products. The report on the 1976-1980 results of Hungarian-Soviet technical-scientific cooperation was also approved in the session. In this period 200 Hungarian companies and institutes cooperated with Soviet partners on 450 themes, and the specimen, production technology and blueprints of 500 new products were worked out in Hungary. A number of major investment projects were completed in Hungary with Soviet technical assistance and more than 1,000 blueprints, samples and licences were received or purchased from the Soviet Union. In five years nearly 20,000 Hungarian scientists and experts went to the Soviet Union on study trips or in the framework of cooperation.

The committee enlisted the problems of fuel and energy management and saving as well as of practical genetics and bio-engineering as important themes.

There was talk about a lot of other issues of cooperation and appropriate decisions on its improvement in every field were passed.

The session took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual comradely understanding.

The minutes on the 28th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was signed by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, head of the Hungarian section, and by Vice-Premier Nikolay Talyzin, head of the Soviet section, with both delivering speeches on the occasion.

Nikolay Talyzin said in his speech that the session had an exceedingly fruitful and constructive atmosphere. The decisions passed concerned numerous novel elements and forms of cooperation, and both sides will do their utmost to prevent these from being carried out only formally.

He dealt with the new system of establishing direct contacts, stressing that the participants laid down the agreements that were concluded in last year's discussions of the two countries' leaders.

Jozsef Marjai said: The session of the cooperation committee was important and its role in the process of cooperation essential. It was rich in new progressive elements, in defining and partially in even implementing tasks which actually help to promote and speed up the process of changeover to intensive economy by the means of cooperation.

He then pointed out: The work of the committee has become quicker, more operative and effective in the recent period, which is also the guarantee for future success. At the same time, there are plenty of things to be done in the field of advancing cooperation and all possible efforts should be made that it be of genuine help in the accomplishment of tasks facing the national economy amid the aggravated conditions. This confronts both sides with high demands. The new forms and new experiences of the two countries' cooperation are important not only for Hungary and the Soviet Union, but they have a certain impact also on the improvement of far-reaching international cooperation, on the promotion of the highly significant and extensive activities that are carried out within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

GDR MINISTER FISCHER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISITPuja Welcomes Fischer

LD281618 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The GDR foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. Oskar Fischer was received at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Oskar Fischer is paying a friendly visit to Hungary.

Talks Begin 28 Jan

LD281936 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI) -- Talks between Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer started in Budapest on Thursday. The two FM's exchanged views on bilateral relations and current international issues.

The talks were attended by both countries' ambassadors.

They continue negotiations tomorrow.

SARLOS, CHURCH LEADERS FIND 'NO SPECIAL PROBLEMS'

LD282124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, has held a discussion with church and denomination leaders at the Patriotic People's Front headquarters in Budapest. The participants at the discussion were agreed that Hungarian state and church relations are not burdened by any special problems. Leaders of society, church officials, and the faithful wish to progress further on the well chosen path; several of them expressed their conviction that the most significant church circles are not willing to become tools of a cold war, even beyond our borders, not even on the pretext of Poland.

Istvan Sarlos also analyzed Hungary's economic tasks. Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom; Tibor Bartha, reformed bishop; Gyula Nagy, evangelical vicebishop; Jozsef Szakacs, chairman of the Free Churches Council; Frigyes Hecker, superintendent of the Methodist Church; and Canon Imre Biro, general secretary of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council, also spoke at the meeting. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office For Church Affairs, also took part in the exchange of views.

LEADERS VISIT VARIOUS PARTY, PUBLIC OFFICIALS

LD280034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has paid a 2-day visit to Baranya. The Politburo member and deputy premier spoke at the joint session of the county party committee and council, the topic of which was housing management. Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the 9th district of Budapest, and he met the leaders of public health institutions. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, called on the printing works in Dabas and the polyclinic for specialist consultation.

WARSAW MEDIA REPORT U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY'

U.S. Embassy 'Spy' Arrested

LD282232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1913 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Part two of program: "Who is Who"]

[Text] [Begin recording, in English] My name is Peter Burke. [end recording] He repeated this statement. [Begin recording, in English] I am an American diplomat. I am Peter Burke, a U.S. diplomat. [end recording]

On 24 November 1979, at 0125, officers of the counterintelligence service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the course of executing an intelligence task, detained Peter Burke, second secretary of the Political Department of the U.S. Embassy in Poland. This film is a documentary record of facts and events forming part of the case in which the U.S. diplomat proved to be a spy.

Peter Burke came to Warsaw on 2 September 1979 with his wife Margaret Ann and a small child. He took over the post of second secretary of the Political Department in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. During the first days of his stay, Burke lived in a villa at Aleja Niepodleglosci, until now occupied by the military attache, Colonel Meredith, who at that time had left Poland.

On 13 September of the same year, Peter Burke and his family moved to a villa at Lowicka Street where his predecessor, William (Norwill) lived until early September.

The affair begins in uninteresting scenery. Among the stones lying about, one more has appeared -- a special one. The agent for whom it was earmarked could not pick it up. The container, in the form of a specially prepared stone, has been opened. Here is what was found inside: a list of tasks for the agent related to gathering information in the military and defense spheres, mainly on systems and equipment connected with units of the country's Air Defense Forces, plans and documents related to perfecting command systems, modernization of armaments for our Air Defense Force units and Polish Army camouflage details; instructions for coding and decoding messages; an address for a contact box in the United States; duplicate instructions on microfilm; and remuneration for spying activity.

The content of these instructions has been analyzed in detail. However, detail was too scanty to establish the person to whom it was directed.

So, who is to lift the stone now? The one who put it down?

As you see, this car stopped near that pole; a man got out of the car and lifted the stone; naturally there were instruments which signalled to us that the stone had been lifted, otherwise we [counterintelligence service officers] could not start the operation, which mainly depended on us. A colleague who was with me told them by radio telephone that the stone had been lifted. I myself, in order to get a better camera shot, had to come closer to the window. Thus, I became an eyewitness to a spy lifting material.

The stone had been lifted by Peter Burke. He was immediately detained and taken to the capital's Citizens' Militia headquarters. His car was also taken there.

Burke repeatedly said: I am an American diplomat. In Burke's car was a specially designed radio installation. He was asked what the object was, but Peter Burke was unable to explain. However, he could and did repeat: I am an American diplomat.

Special apparatus was found in Burke's car which seemed to be of no use to a diplomat. The first component was a Panasonic receiver, shaped like a notebook, readily available on the Western market. It was used for listening on 100 mgh band, to establish when our radio stations were on the air. The fact that the tuning knob was out of action showed that Peter Burke used it for this purpose only.

The second component, a six-band special receiver, allowed Peter Burke to establish the channel on which a conversation could take place. Frequencies marked on the housing helped him to establish the department with which he was dealing. Another part of the equipment was a cableless earphone.

To give evidence on this matter:

[Begin recording, in English] Do you confirm that this man sitting here is indeed an employee of the embassy? Who is this gentleman? [end recording]

Indeed, who is this gentleman? Peter Burke, a CIA employee, who, in Poland, slipped on a stone. The accreditation has been cancelled. The affair remains. It all made it possible for us to explain "who is who."

Press Conference Called

LD281526 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP) -- A press conference for foreign newsmen devoted to Western subversion against Poland was organized at the Polish Foreign Ministry's press center here today.

The conference is attended by representatives of the Polish counterespionage service and the Military Prosecutor's Office: Col. Zbigniew Wislocki of the counterespionage service, head of the Interior Ministry's investigation bureau Col. Hipolit Starszak, and head of a section of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office Col. Boleslaw Klis.

Evidence of Western subversive activity against Poland was presented at the conference. The evidence comprises films showing activities by some American diplomats which are incompatible with their diplomatic status, Leslie Sternberg, third secretary of the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, among them.

The Interior Ministry's dossier covers a whole range of indications of Sternberg's activities and her links with the Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN.

Another U.S. diplomat, Peter Burke, was caught in flagranti while engaging in activities incompatible with the diplomatic status. The Polish Interior Ministry's film documents prove he was a CIA spy.

Films presented to foreign newsmen also comprise the activities of spies recruited from among Polish citizens, former U.N. staffer Alicja Weslowska among them.

Col. Wislocki said the films presented to the meeting were only an example of the numerous activities by the U.S. intelligence in and against Poland, as determined by the Polish counterespionage service over the last few years.

The U.S. intelligence played a substantial part in creating the structures of various anti-state organizations in Poland, particularly at the time of the crisis recently, Col. Wislocki said, adding that they also aided them in terms of communication equipment, funds, and political and moral assistance.

Col. Wislocki mentioned Michael Macbride, Michael Merx, Robert White, and Edward James Smith as those of the CIA agents who were particularly active in Polish matters, though not always operating in the Polish territory.

Answering questions from newsmen, Col. Wislocki said the proclamation of martial law considerably paralysed the U.S. intelligence activity in the Polish territory, though attempts to reconstruct some of its structure are still being made. We are prepared to face that and are going to prevent it, he declared.

Asked about the activity of Polish special services abroad, Col. Wislocki said Poland is no threat to any other country. We have to defend ourselves, though, not only here in this country but also abroad, when need be, he said.

Col. Wislocki stressed that under the situation at the moment, the activity by foreign intelligence is particularly harmful both to the Polish authorities and to the Polish people. He described as big Poland's exposure to subversive activities both now and in the past.

The number of people sentenced for espionage and currently serving their sentences in Poland is small and amount to ten odd people, Col. Starszak said.

Speaking of reasons for Polish citizens getting involved in cooperation with foreign intelligence, Col. Wislocki said that practically no political or ideological reasons were found.

Apart from films, displayed at the press centre was an abundant collection of documentary photographs and the equipment used by CIA agents.

Colonel Wislocki Remarks

LD282328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] In the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today a press conference for foreign and domestic journalists was held, this time devoted to the subversive activity aimed at Poland. The gathering was shown five parts of the film, "Who Is Who" which our television began to broadcast yesterday. Following this, representatives of the counter-espionage service, the investigative office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Main Military Prosecutor's Office supplied explanations and replied to journalists' questions. Here are excerpts from the statement by Col Zbigniew Wislocki, representative of the Polish counterespionage service.

[Begin recording] On the basis of investigations in the possession of the Polish counter-espionage service, it is possible to state that the special services of the United States, exploiting the critical situation, played a very active role in creating structures of various kinds of opposition and antistate groupings. They do not limit themselves just to creating such structures but also provide aid in the area of, for instance, communications equipment. What is characteristic is that this is mainly printing and audio-visual equipment, especially in the recent period. There is financial support, political support, which is not left in the shade, and also something that is called moral support. These special services also provided far from negligible aid in the area of communications with foreign centers, which to a definite degree -- and, after all, an ever-increasing degree -- guided the activity of various hostile groups.

One should not understand me as saying that this always had to take the form of agents. Nevertheless, even if not in the form of agents, the U.S. special services were unambiguously engaged in these matters.

Often, in specific cases, this engagement began very innocently and in fact, going by appearances, it would be hard to fix on anything to criticize here -- unless one knew that one of the interested parties was a CIA officer.

Still, referring to the film shown you, ladies and gentlemen, I would also like to say a few words on the subject of the now brazen classic spying, some petty examples of which have been demonstrated to you, and of the active interest, I would like to declare, of the U.S. intelligence and special services in Poland. That is not all: Not just an interest in Poland but industrious activity against Poland, to the detriment of Poland's interests, is well-known and in fact goes back even to 1945. This activity has ebbed and flowed: One time it dropped, once it was greater, once it was less; but it was always pretty big. Obviously, that reflected the domestic situation in our country. This ebb and flow was also connected with the international situation, as is usually the case.

However, I would like to draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to one new element: namely, in the course of the last 2 or 3 years there has been an intensification which was not encountered before in all these activities against our country by U.S. intelligence. Here I stress that these were classic espionage activities based on recruiting our citizens to cooperate, both with the CIA and with the DIA.

I am referring to both the CIA and the DIA. Recruitment activity -- and I have been saying this all the time -- is implemented by officers of the CIA and DIA employed in official -- I stress official -- U.S. missions abroad. Very often, and I would also like to draw your attention to this, these are diplomats accredited with the governments of these countries, of these states, in which such activity is carried out.

As far as I know, these are mostly attempts to recruit people using brutal pressure of various kinds against our citizens. These can be tourists, businessmen, journalists, diplomats and scientists. The CIA has been paying a lot of attention, especially recently, to the recruitment of employees of the state administration in Poland, including employees of economic institutions. No doubt this would be nothing particularly new if it were not for the fact that it is precisely in this recent period that we have been noting that the recruitment of our citizens was not only for intelligence and espionage -- all that was wanted was to use them to collect information -- but also to recruit people for the purpose of getting them to cooperate with U.S. intelligence so that this agency might be able to undertake specific activities in a specific -- stressing specific -- situation. This is shown unambiguously by the data in our possession and by cases which are also being conducted at present by our counterintelligence service.

We think that this is not an accidental situation and that this increase, as I have stressed, has taken place in the past 3 years. [end recording]

More on U.S. 'Espionage'

LD282352 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP) -- A press conference for journalists on the theme of the CIA's activities in Poland was held on 28 January at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. Journalists were given information about various aspects of the intelligence and subversive activities of the U.S. special services by Col Zbigniew Wislocki, a representative from Polish counterintelligence; Col Hipolit Starszak, director of the Investigation Directorate of the Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs; and Col Boleslaw Klis, head of a section in the Main Military Prosecutor's Office. Those assembled were shown several films, which had been taken from Ministry of Internal Affairs material illustrating the espionage activities of the U.S. special services on Polish soil. One of them was devoted to 30-year old Leslie Sternberg, who, being a CIA agent, occupied the post of third secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Another film was devoted to Peter Burke, second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, who was active in Poland beginning in March 1979, collecting information about communications in the Air Defense Forces and also about the organization and methods for perfecting the command at various levels. A film was also shown which illustrated the American diplomat Michael Anderson's contacts with Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] personages.

American intelligence also recruited Polish citizens, above all, from among those who had worked for a time (?abroad). This was illustrated by films about the activities of Zenon Celegrat, a Polish radio operator at the International Supervision and Control Commission in Vietnam in 1974-76, and also about the links with the CIA of Alicja Weslowska, a former staff member of the UN administrative apparatus.

Colonel Wislocki said that the films and documents shown there were an example of evidence of espionage uncovered in recent years by Polish counterintelligence. He added that the scale of activities of the U.S. special services was very extensive. The contacts and meetings between high-ranking members of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw with Leszek Moczulski, the head and founder of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], are one of the proofs of the implementation of far-reaching plans concerning Poland.

The U.S. special services, taking advantage of the difficult and complex socioeconomic situation in the country, played an important role in the formation of opposition and antistate organizations in Poland, giving assistance with equipment and money, as well as political and moral support. As their contacts with opposition figures grew stronger, they tried to obtain information of a purely espionage nature.

Colonel Wislocki also disclosed details of the system by which espionage activities in Poland are financed. To this end special scientific and cultural foundations, enterprises and so on are formed. Officially, the aims which these establishments have are often very worthy. In actual fact they are only a screen for the financing of subversive activity. The Polish Cultural Foundation, which was set up last year in Australia, can serve as one example of this.

In the last 2 or 3 years, Colonel Wislocki noted, we have been dealing with an unprecedented increase in classical espionage activity leading in particular to increased recruitment of Polish citizens both by the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency. The recruitment being carried out by the U.S. intelligence service is practically total and is taking place in nearly all the countries of the world, on all continents. Polish citizens are invited to cooperate by officers of the CIA employed at U.S. diplomatic missions. Among the CIA officers interested above all in Polish problems are the secretaries in the U.S. embassies in Stockholm, Cologne, Mexico City, Tokyo and Katmandu. They offered one Polish diplomat in Mexico City an immediate payment of \$50,000 for agreeing to cooperate with U.S. intelligence. The CIA's resident in Stockholm is engaged in making contact with Polish tourists arriving at Ystad by ferry.

The conference heard that there are today dozens of people serving sentences in Poland for spying, and that most of them are Polish citizens. Colonel Wislocki said that the introduction of martial law had, to a serious extent, paralyzed the activities of the U.S. intelligence services on Polish territory. Undoubtedly, they will carry on. Some attempts have already been made. "We are, however, ready for them and shall take the most resolute countermeasures," he stressed.

In reply to a question concerning Bogdan Malewski, former employee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, arrested after being accused of spying for the CIA, the representative of the Military Prosecutor's Office stated that his case has been handed over to the military court and will be examined in the very near future. Malewski's activities, which he carried on for many years, covered all fields of life in Poland.

The representative from counterintelligence stated in particular that the Western diplomats accredited to Poland have full freedom of association with Polish citizens. However, according to existing information, some contacts have been attempts at recruitment.

During the press conference, the question was touched upon on the approaching meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states which signed the Final Act at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On this occasion, it was noted, the West, including the United States, has been waging an anti-Polish campaign and seeking to examine events in Poland at an international forum. All this is geared toward using the Madrid meeting against Poland. The intelligence services, in particular as a result of contacts with KSS-KOR, have been collecting material on Poland. The activity of this organization was planned in such a way as to make it possible to use it later on at the Madrid conference.

COMMUNIQUE ON 1981 SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD282024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] today published a communique on the socioeconomic situation in Poland in 1981. This communique states that the situation deteriorated considerably compared with 1980. The level of material production fell resulting in a drop in the national income generated by close to 13 percent. At the same time, the living conditions of the population worsened considerably.

The disproportions within the national economy which had grown in past years lay at the root of the deepening economic crisis. These were augmented by the results of the economically unjustified shortening of work time, chiefly in the extraction industry; by the growth in wages and other forms of income which came into profound contradiction with the falling level of production; and also by the social tensions and strikes which came to paralyze economic and social life more and more and to create disorganization in the administrative system. The raw materials, fuel and coproduction difficulties were due to a large degree to the drop in hard coal extraction and to the fall in import for supply -- chiefly from the dollar zone -- which caused a considerable amount of productive forces to be precluded from production, braking investment processes on a scale not encountered until now.

Along with the fall in the level of the national income generated, there occurred a general fall in the social productivity of work. The costs of production by socialized enterprises were greater than the income from sales. This led, among other things, to a large increase in subsidies from the state budget. The general fall in material production and the considerable growth in wages, social benefits and other forms of income by the population led to an intensification of the inflationary phenomena and to a very serious growth in the cost of living. The result was to deepen the disorganization in the domestic market and to intensify manifestations of speculation.

As a result of favorable weather conditions, compared with the exceptionally difficult year of 1980, the harvests of cereals and root crops increased and led to a general increase in agricultural production. However, as a result of the fodder shortage from the previous year and of cutbacks in the cereal and fodder imports, overall animal production and animal goods production fell considerably. The negative balance in trade turnover with countries abroad, caused mainly by a drop in exports, and a considerably growth in the cost of foreign credits led to the country falling further into debt and to a deepening of payments difficulties.

So much for general data contained in the GUS communique on the socioeconomic situation in 1981.

Here are some details:

Last year was the 3d year in a row that the national income dropped with the result that the real size of produced national income in 1981 approximately resembled that of 1974.

Net output in industry diminished last year by about 19 percent.

The level of net agricultural output, on the other hand, was higher by about 3 percent.

The drop in the distributed national income was somewhat lower than the drop in the generated national income due to increases in the foreign trade deficit last year, which in turn was the result of exports dropping faster than import.

With the considerable drop in distributed national income, the consumption of material goods from personal incomes was maintained on a level not much lower than in 1980.

Calculating in fixed prices, retail sales of consumer goods to the population dropped by over 3 percent. On the other hand, the size of free market sales and the consumption of agricultural products increased.

Net investment outlays for fixed assets dropped by about 45 percent, and their share in distributed national income dropped from 17.5 percent in 1980 to about 11 percent last year.

Last year, the output in the socialized industry lowered further. In 1981, compared with 1980, the drop amounted to 2429 billion, or 12.6 percent. The lowering of sold output occurred first of all in iron and non-iron metal metallurgy, in the coal industry, the transportation of building materials, and the printing industry.

During 1981, the unfavorable tendencies relating to the quality of industrial production deepened. The number of products bearing the quality mark fell and, at the same time, the defects in products grew. The average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,744,000 persons, thus falling, in comparison with 1980, by 0.3 percent. Meanwhile, the wages fund grew by 24 percent. The average monthly wage amounted to 27,704 and grew by 21,523. In 1981, nominal work time fell while at the same time the utilization of this time deteriorated. The number of man-hours lost per worker grew from 229 hours to 250 hours.

As a result of the favorable weather, positive results in vegetable production were obtained. However, the development of animal production was retarded. It is estimated that the value of overall agricultural production increased by over 4 percent. The value of vegetable production grew by over 20 percent, and that of animal production decreased by 12.5 percent. In June 1981, there occurred a clear drop in farm animal stock. The production of animals for slaughter was almost 20 percent lower than in 1980. Milk production was also lower by 7.2 percent.

In 1981, the difficulties in supplying agriculture with the means of production grew even more. There were severe shortages of many varieties of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines. Close to 4 percent less artificial fertilizers were used for the harvests last year than in the previous year.

Socialized transport enterprises conveyed 26 percent less freight than in the previous year. Polish State Railways [PKP] also carried less freight. Similarly, the transport of passengers by socialized transportation for public use was somewhat lower than in 1980. The combined tonnage of the maritime transport fleet was over 1 percent higher than at the end of 1980. In the socialized economy, investment expenditure to the tune of about 2398 billion was implemented. Compared with the previous year, this means a cutback in the level of investment of over 2t percent. The expenditure frozen in uncompleted investment projects rose. They amounted to about 2880 billion.

Of the investment project tasks in construction in the socialized economy which, it was anticipated, would be handed over for use, about 47 percent were handed over. The number of dwellings handed over for use was 15.5 percent lower than in 1980. At the end of last year, about 570,000 cooperative members were waiting for cooperative housing, along with 1,770,000 candidates.

The foreign trade turnover in goods was implemented in very difficult conditions. The value of exports fell by 14.6 percent and imports by over 12 percent. The negative balance of trade turnover in goods reached a level of nearly 7 billion hard currency zloty. The turnover of trade in goods with the socialist countries was considerably lower with regard to export than with regard to import. In 1981, there occurred a steep drop in turnover with the capitalist countries. The negative balance of goods turnover and the growth in the costs of foreign credits led to a further increase in the country's debt, to R3.3 billion in the currency of the socialist countries, and to \$25.5 billion in the currency of the capitalist countries.

In 1981, the population of Poland reached 36.1 million. The real growth in the population, which was somewhat higher than in the previous year, amounted to 325,000. Close to 60 percent of the population of Poland live in towns. During the period in question, the disproportions between the overall income of the population and the goods trade had to offer increased. In comparison with 1980, the overall money revenue of the population grew by over 27 percent, while the general value of the goods produced domestically and imported which were put onto the market was up by just over 4 percent. The market felt with particular severity the shortages of meat, meat products and animal fats. The living conditions of the population were influenced fundamentally by the simultaneous action of a powerful growth in nominal incomes, the rise in the cost of living and the deepening process of disorganization of the domestic market. The nominal personal income of the population, calculated for a single inhabitant, grew by about 30 percent. Along with the growth in nominal wages, there also occurred a growth in old-age and other pensions, which occurred, however, at a somewhat slower rate.

There was a considerable increase in the prices of the majority of basic goods and services. As a result, the cost of living, compared to 1980, was about 25 percent higher. This figure includes nearly 21 percent as a result of purchases made in the socialized trade sector and 58 percent as a result of purchases in the nonsocialized trade sector. The average increase in the cost of living was approximately the same as the average income in nominal earnings.

TRYBUNA LUDU on GUS Report

LD291012 Warsaw PAP in English 0901 GMT 29 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP) -- Commenting on the 1981 economic indicators released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office [GUS], the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes that "one can hardly resist the impression that the processes which had taken place in our economy were governed more by the forces of unchecked inertia and accident than well thought-over activity, that the economic phenomena were being shaped more by the unparadonable political struggle than by economic laws, mechanisms and prudence."

TRYBUNA LUDU sums up last year's statistics as presenting "a picture of colossal chaos. And it is only two features taken together -- regression and chaos -- which make up the full picture of the crisis.

"The fight against the regression does not guarantee success in the fight against the crisis, if accident or random need continue as the main steering factors of economy, and if prudent work fails to be a universal value [word indistinct] on everybody.

"Thus the economy, in order to come out of the crisis for good, needs primarily peace and order brought about by deliberate and consistent action and calculated for the long range. First steps toward this goal have already been taken".

PAP REPORT ON PRICE CONTROL REGULATIONS CITED

PM281101 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[PAP report: "Free Up to a Point"]

[Text] The prices of industrial products have been causing increasing concern among the population. In connection with the reform of market prices introduced 1 January and the introduction of new economic mechanism, enterprises have been allowed to independently determine the prices of their products in a way which would ensure their production's profitability. However, the number of signs that these prerogatives have been abused has been increasing daily. An increasing number of articles whose prices have aroused justified public criticism have been appearing on the market. Problems connected with this matter were discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

It was emphasized during the discussion that while the economic leadership refuses to accept any inordinate and unjustified increase in the prices of industrial articles, it does not want to go back to the earlier practice of imposing prices on enterprises from above. However, if all other steps to introduce effective price control by the authorities and the community were to fail, the advisability of restoring it could be considered.

However, this would be contrary to the basic principles of the economic reform. It would show that enterprises are not yet ready for independence and that they are unable to correctly coordinate their own interests with the public interest. So to preserve the independence of enterprises it is indispensable to introduce as soon as possible ways and means of protecting the interests of the consumer and family budgets against the consequences of price increases, as well as mechanisms which would ensure an honest calculation of prices, thereby encouraging enterprises to manage their affairs economically. With this end in mind the Council of Ministers Economic Committee made a number of specific decisions.

So the minister of domestic trade and services was instructed to submit -- after consultation with the appropriate industrial departments, the Finance Ministry and the State Price Commission -- proposals for a considerable extension of the list of industrial products whose prices will be either determined officially or subjected to control.

Such proposals should mainly apply to household articles, essential furniture, clothes, footwear, school requisites and basic radio and related equipment. Pricing of these articles at the lowest possible level will be helped by the fact that no turnover tax will be paid on them.

At the same time the committee instructed the finance minister to ensure that, in view of the influence of the turnover tax on the prices of all other products, a material improvement is made in the principles of its calculation by enterprises.

Specific tasks with respect to the system of control of the prices of industrial products have been imposed on the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. The minister in charge will issue and publish instructions enabling commercial units to reject any product whose price would be unacceptable to customers.

A mechanism for jointly determining prices by the trade system and producers should replace the producers' price diktat. Producers must realize that the final financial outcome of their activities will be determined by the customer and that the customer will not pay any price.

In view of the fact that the trade margin has been calculated incorrectly, which had led to unjustified price increases, the committee instructed the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services to determine in money terms the upper ceiling of margins for specific groups of goods.

The trade department will also organize a system for monitoring the introduction of new prices and the market's reaction to those prices, among other things, by preparing beginning next week, appropriate 10-day appraisals of the situation. Any instance of obviously overpriced products will be submitted to the appropriate control body.

It was also proposed to extend the network of plant stores. This should make it possible to rapidly check under market conditions the results of the activities of enterprises and the effectiveness and rationality of production.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee paid special attention to the problem resulting from the fact that enterprises have been shifting the consequences of their own ineffectiveness onto the shoulders of the community.

A number of decisions were adopted with a view to countering such trends. The State Price Commission is to submit, as a matter of urgency, a draft resolution with a view to creating a price monitoring body. It will also appoint in the course of the next few days an interdepartmental team which will lay down principles and prepare instructions with respect to the determination and control of prices.

Teams consisting of leading experts will be appointed in all departments as well as in still operational associations and in the offices of officials responsible for operational programs. They will deal with matters connected with prices and costs and check whether prices in enterprises are determined correctly.

The finance minister has been entrusted with the task of carrying out a wide-ranging monitoring action. Such monitoring will first take place in enterprises in which the biggest price hike is observed.

In the event of any observed price manipulations and unjustified price increased by producers, the directors responsible for this will be dismissed.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has also issued a directive that steps should be taken as soon as possible to increase the effectiveness of the services responsible for calculating costs and prices.

The objective of all the steps decided on by the Council of Ministers Economic Committee is to ensure that the price increase resulting from the introduction of a new economic mechanism can be accepted by the public and is solely the consequences of justified and necessary production costs.

Comment on Price Regulations

PM291059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jan 82 p 6

[Marek Jefremienko untitled article commenting on PAP report on price control regulations published under the general heading: "Free Up to a Point"]

[Text] We have been faced with instances showing that producers have been misusing their prerogative to independently determine the prices of industrial products.

This is a very alarming phenomenon for two reasons. On the one hand, the interests of the consumers of those products have been jeopardized and, on the other, the functioning of market mechanisms -- that is, the principles of the economic reform -- have been endangered.

Some of the symptoms of the misuse of prerogatives concerning prices have been confirmed while others have not. Both kinds have aroused alarm among the public. There are two reasons for this alarm: very high prices will make it impossible for people -- especially those earning the lowest wages -- to purchase certain goods, and this rather unpleasant feeling is coupled with the suspicion that the customer may be duped by the producer. The question arises of whether or not prices are related to costs to a reasonable extent and also whether the standard of functionality, durability and attractiveness of the goods concerned are commensurate with their prices.

Producers have been allowed to independently determine these interconnections on their own ground, that is, in their enterprises. Negotiations with the trade sector and this sector's viewpoint are to definitively settle matters. But where is there any room for price verification from the customer's viewpoint?

In a correctly functioning production and market mechanism any verification takes place at the counter. It is there that an unreliable, dishonest or merely incompetent producer is punished -- his products do not sell. This is what things will probably be like in the future even though the weight of the customer's assessment will be felt by those producers who have allowed themselves to get carried away too far in the sphere of prices.

However, as a result of shortages on the market and, especially, because of the so-called inflation overhang -- that is, the spare cash in the pockets of what is, after all, a large number of consumers -- purchases will be made helter-skelter and without any thorough determination of whether the functional and material value of the goods concerned corresponds to their price. So, for some time to come, no natural economic barriers would hinder the progress of unreliability, incompetence and, occasionally, dishonesty. This is why the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers had to react to the situation.

Its decisions have two objectives -- discovering ways and means of protecting the consumer's interests and introducing guarantees of honesty and correctness with respect to price calculation in enterprises. In the first group of decisions we can notice, among other things, a plan for increasing the number of products which will be offered at either official prices or controlled prices, that is, prices checked by the State Price Commission. The trade sector will also tighten up this verification from the viewpoint of the correctness of the prices concerned and, especially, of the prospects for their acceptance by the consumer.

The aim of the second group of decisions is to curb the willfulness of those enterprises which are likely to succumb to the temptation of shifting the burden of their own inefficiency onto the consumers' wallets, that is, onto our family budgets. These decisions are to check the trend toward unjustified profits which have become a dainty morsel for producers under self-financing conditions. In this way, the state's role in the sphere of control and intervention in the public's interest is to increase. Finally, decisions have been adopted which are to make it easier to correctly calculate prices in enterprises which, after all, lack experience and cadres in this sphere as well as, frequently, basic facts with respect to costs. All these decisions are mentioned in a communique relating to the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers which we publish.

It is a question -- and this should be emphasized most strongly -- not only of either price honesty or the prices themselves but also of evidence that enterprises are ready for independence and that they will not seek to swindle the consumers in the difficult and tense situation that prevails on the market.

Furthermore, it is a question of ensuring that the enterprises' behavior will not make it necessary to restore the principle of total imposition of prices on them by the state and that they will finally be able to follow a path on which their own interests and the general public interest interlock harmoniously. If they refuse to submit to these principles, they may forfeit the right to determine prices and their independence and, as a result, undermine the foundations of the reform.

ECONOMIC REFORM AT STATE FARMS ASSESSED

AU271658 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jan 82 p 2

[Wl. B. report: "Initial Experience -- Economic Reform at State Farms"]

[Text] On 19 January the managers of the state farms specializing in specialist and general farm production held a session at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Production. Representatives of the departmental scientific research units and of the voivodship centers of agricultural progress were present.

The session, which was chaired by Minister Jerzy Wojtecki, evaluated the progress of the economic reform at state farms and outlined their tasks and development in the current sociopolitical situation of the country.

State farms have been a kind of testing ground for the economic reform, whose principles were introduced at these farms on 1 July 1981. Is it possible to speak 6 months later about significant results of the reform? The session took the view that it is possible to speak just about the initial experience of the reform.

We should bear in mind, manager Czeslaw Kaminski from Zagan said, that the state farms began to implement the reform under the conditions of general chaos in the country, when it was often necessary to defend state farmlands and the good name of the people working at state farms and when -- in this connection -- the generally accepted demand for independence and independent business accounting very often could not be backed by discipline and by material resources above all.

At specific farms the instructions concerning the plans for rationalizing activities were hindered by the incomplete knowledge of the fiscal and material potential, because the beginning of the reform at state farms coincided with the period when -- in connection with the burgeoning reform measures in general -- the issue of increasing the outlays on agriculture as a whole and of the appropriate price relations in agriculture was just being decided upon.

Vice Minister Zdzislaw Grochowski informed the session about the price principles in agriculture, which aroused a natural interest. Having submitted a number of detailed observations in this connection, the participants in the session stressed the superior virtue of the price measures, namely, the guarantee of stabilizing the situation by adhering to the proper relationship between the costs of production and the prices of procurement.

The state farm's present priority tasks are the full use of farmlands, intensification of grain production and fodder, increased effectiveness of mineral and natural fertilizing and increased animal production -- primarily with the help of one's own fodder.

The session was attended by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, Gen Bde Zbigniew Kaminski, Plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee; and Stanislaw Zieba, head of the Central Committee Agriculture and Food Production Department.

METALLURGY DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES CURRENT TASKS

AU271707 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "The Action Program -- the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry in Session"]

[Text] On 19 January, Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy and machine engineering industry, met in session in Warsaw with the plant plenipotentiaries of the ministry's National Defense Committee.

The purpose of the session was to inform the plenipotentiaries about the performance of the ministry in the first days of this year and about its plans, especially for the first quarter of this year, and to listen to the views of the military plenipotentiaries on the economic situation in the plants they represent.

Vice Minister Ryszard Bryk said that many plants had still been unable to answer the question of how they are to function under the conditions of the economic reform. The reasons for this state of affairs include the destroyed or damaged cooperative ties, material difficulties and the lack of Telex and telephone communications. In a large number of plants, the managers who previously demanded more independence are now unable to adapt themselves to the new situation and rely exclusively on the ministry's assistance.

The session supplied information on the ministry's tasks in foreign trade. The plan is to boost this year's exports by 13 percent compared with 1981. In order to obtain an increase even in the first quarter of 1982, it is necessary to rapidly implement the export programs in the plants, which should be facilitated by their greatly increased independence and such advantages as deductions of hard currencies to pay for the necessary imports, freedom in choosing a foreign trade agency and a large measure of freedom in signing contracts.

The session stressed that the success of all measures aimed at leading the economy out of its crisis will be possible only if all the workers in plants are ensured work. In many plants the situation is critical because individual shops are idle due to the lack of raw and other materials.

All the plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee stressed the continuing increase in labor discipline among workforces and an increase in productivity. However, maintaining these gains is in most cases dependent on improved supplies of fuels, energy, materials and domestic and imported cooperative elements.

The session was informed about the personnel changes within the department between 13 December 1981 and 12 January 1982. Some 81 persons, including 49 managers, were recalled from leading posts between those dates -- mainly in the plants. Most of them were retired; but 24 persons were removed for incompetence, for failing to discharge their duties under martial law and for bad management.

Army Gen Zbigniew Nowak, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of planning and technology, attended the session.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD282358 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2135 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has met under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski. The subject under discussion was housing construction problems. The Economic Committee maintains that despite the very difficult situation, the necessary conditions must be created for further development of housing construction. To this end, this year's housing program presented by Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski was approved.

The program provides for handing over 200,000 apartments by all construction units. The implementation of the program will not be easy. It was stressed at the meeting that this housing construction must become the subject of particular concern to the entire economy. The necessary decisions were made. It was stressed that we should end the current waste on building sites and make changes in technology, in the pricing system and in accounting for investments.

The Economic Committee discussed and approved draft bills of the Council of Ministers concerning the development of allotment gardens up to 1985 and concerning payment by work enterprises toward workers' allotment gardens. Because allotment gardens are an important source of fresh vegetables and fruit, and about 700,000 families are waiting for the allotments, it is planned to allocate land that will allow all who are waiting to obtain small gardens.

PRE-MARTIAL LAW MILITARY SERVICE RULES RESTORED

AU281655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "After the Council of State's Resolution"]

[Text] The Council of State's resolution adopted on 23 January 1982 restoring certain rules relating to military service which existed before martial law was introduced. These rules concern drafting and granting postponement of military service.

According to the above-mentioned resolution, the implementation of the draft will be performed on the basis of the regulations of the resolution dated 21 November 1967, about the basic duty to defend Poland, which are binding in peacetime. This means that in 1982 the draft will be carried out by the voivodas with the joint participation of voivodship chiefs of staff and executives of the parishes inside the particular voivodship. It will be carried out through voivodship and regional draft committees. In line with the practice started last year, the draft will be carried out once a year, which means that it will be in the second quarter of 1982.

The implementation of the draft according to the rules binding in peacetime also means that those draftees who satisfy set conditions will be granted postponement of military service. This will apply to people in categories such as running a farm, looking after a family member who is classified as a group I invalid, still attending school or working in state enterprises which are fulfilling particularly important production tasks. Currently, the question of granting postponement of military service for people running farms holds exceptional meaning in those areas affected by the floods. The draft committees in addition will decide whether to consider draftees as the sole breadwinners in their families. Should such persons be drafted, their families will be entitled to monthly benefits.

The restoration of certain rules concerning military service which were in force before martial law was introduced also means that it will be possible to exempt from active military service those soldiers who satisfy appropriate conditions as laid down in the law -- for instance when a soldier is looking directly after someone in his family or when a local state administrative body recognizes that he is running a farm. It should be added that decisions in these matters can be made on the basis of an application by a soldier affected and also by a member of his family.

The resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers, therefore, meets the justified interests of the citizens and also the needs of the national economy, particularly those of agriculture.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI URGES SOCIAL ORDER, DISCIPLINE

LD291024 Warsaw PAP in English 0854 GMT 29 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP) -- "We were heartened up by the determined Sejm statement of General Wojciech Jaruzelski who, while charting the further socialist road of the development of Poland, said that Poland will return to her due place in the socialist community, in Europe and the world," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

"But we all realize that the improvement of the republic has only started. That is why today we must primarily have the awareness that without the guarantees of social order and discipline and with [words indistinct] the state we shall never attain genuine renewal. Today we must not only debate, but, first of all, govern ourselves very wisely in overcoming the crisis.

"The socialist Polish state continues to be our great hope and our greatest wealth, since only here we are at (?home) and at our own place on earth. That is (?all) of us together must 'have the will to do'," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says.

The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that Poland's current entry upon the road of renewed socialist development "is not and must not be in any case a return to these economic and social structures and methods of exercising power that contributed to causing the gravest crisis in the history of People's Poland. We close once for all this painful and tragic chapter of our history."

The paper continued: "On the other hand, we want to draw conclusions from this lesson of history, to invigorate and to restore splendour to the ideas of the scientific socialism, and to plan our economic and political projects so that they make up a programme of socialist construction in Poland, in keeping with the feelings and to the satisfaction of the working people of the towns and countryside.

"We firmly declare to our opponents: Once martial law was proclaimed in Poland, the time of retreat of the socialist authority and of the sometimes excessive concessions on its part is irrevocably gone. The sooner they put their political views and schemes which jeopardize and endanger Poland's destiny into the lumber-room of foolish ideas, the better for them and for the entire, Polish society," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says.

ARMY DAILY ON USE OF FORCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

AU271735 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Jan 82 p 5

[Col Czeslaw Zbroja article: "The Use of Force Under Martial Law"]

[Text] The authorities of the people's state were compelled to impose martial law on 13 December 1981. In order to achieve the aim of martial law, especially in the area of the seriously disturbed legal order, the martial law regulations empower the state power bodies to use various means of compulsion, some of which are very drastic.

The extensive range of such means and the restrictions on civil rights during martial law include, in particular, the internment of the persons justifiably suspected of wanting to threaten the interests of the state's security or defense if free; summary proceedings in civil and military courts for the crimes of greatest danger to the state's political interests and legal order; the absolute ban on strikes and other protest actions and the severe sanctions against the people who organize or run such actions; the imposition of a curfew; censorship of mail, telephone calls and correspondence by telecommunication; the suspension of the activities of trade unions and some social organizations; and the suspension of border traffic.

As for the state's defense and security and with regard to protecting public order and social property, the most important tasks have been entrusted to special units, subunits and patrols of the Polish Armed Forces, the militia, the voluntary militia, the firefighting services, the port guards, the bank guards, the railroad guards, the post office and communications guards and the forest guards.

When implementing their appointed tasks, the aforementioned bodies are entitled in particular to establish the identities of people; search persons, things, premises and vehicles; confiscate the banned articles (for example, firearms, ammunition and explosives) and the articles that can be used to violate legal order or acquired from such a violation; track down the people who have violated legal order; and apprehend and forcibly convey the people who have violated legal order to the nearest militia regional unit.

It should be stressed in particular that the use of direct force can be resorted to in the case of persons who refuse to obey the instructions of soldiers, militiamen and other members of the formations appointed to protect public order and social property. Such force can be used in justified situations, which brook no delay, and can involve physical overpowering, the application of clubs or gas throwers and -- in exceptional situations when the life or limb of the people or public order are directly threatened -- of firearms.

The use of closed-ranks units and subunits of the Armed Forces, the militia and other forces in extraordinary situations calls for a separate discussion. The martial law decree regards the following cases as extraordinary, in which the aforementioned formations can be used:

General danger to citizens' life, limb or freedom; direct danger to large-scale social, individual and personal property; danger to the facilities important for the state's defense or security; and direct danger to or occupation of the premises belonging to the state administration or political organizations and the important facilities and installations of the national economy.

Having obtained the necessary agreement from the chairman of the voivodship defense committee, the voivodship militia commander makes decisions on the use of the militia closed-ranks units and subunits and other formations appointed to protect social order in extraordinary cases. On the other hand, the military district commander makes decisions on the use of the units and subunits of the Armed Forces, which must previously be sanctioned by the minister of national defense himself.

If the peacekeeping forces are attacked or opposed by the persons who endanger public order, direct force may be used against such persons, including overpowering chemicals and water throwers and, in exceptional cases when the danger, threat or attack cannot be avoided otherwise -- firearms.

The decision to use overpowering chemicals and water throwers in exceptional cases is made by the voivodship militia commander and, if these means are to be used by the Armed Forces, the decision is made by the military district commander.

The use of firearms by the closed-ranks units and subunits of all formations is regarded by the martial law regulations as an exceptional and final resort if the previously less severe means of force are not effective and if the extraordinary situation that the peacekeeping force is obliged to master continues to be extremely dangerous and constitutes a direct threat to and involves incalculable consequences for the life and limb of people and the state of public security.

On the strength of the aforementioned assumptions, the use of firearms by the closed-ranks units and subunits is absolutely dependent on the direct agreement of the minister of internal affairs in the case of the formations subordinate to his ministry, and from the minister of national defense in the case of the Armed Forces. Moreover, the previous agreement of the chairman of the National Defense Committee must be obtained in both cases.

However, there may arise sudden situations in which the peacekeeping forces must act immediately, and if any actions would directly endanger the life and limb of people or threaten damage to large-scale property, the commander of the unit or subunit makes the decision to use the means of direct force, including the use of firearms, on his own responsibility and immediately informs his superior of his decision.

The appropriate regulations issued by the minister of internal affairs and the minister of national defense details the principles and procedures for using the means of direct force, including the firearms.

The severe hardships of martial law are an unavoidable necessity, which has created for our state and all our people an opportunity to overcome an exceptionally heavy political and economic crisis. Our fatherland's superior interests dictate the need for considerable reliability and conscientiousness in doing one's daily work, for the highest civic discipline and for the unconditional subordination to the severe rigors of martial law.

Each one of us determines to a great extent the progress in normalizing the country's social and economic life. Finally, our stance and discipline will also determine whether the peacekeeping forces will use the extraordinary means of force, granted to them by the martial law regulations, against the population. The hostile forces have not laid down their arms as yet. Here and there they continue to spread rumors and sow social confusion. Let us not be provoked and let us unmask such activities. Let the state of martial law take as mild a course as possible -- without needless human tragedies.

RAILROAD BOMBERS DETAINED, ARRESTED IN WARSAW

AU281638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Perpetrators of Petard Blasts Identified"]

[Text] The Warsaw City militia [MO] functionaries identified the burglars who had broken into freight cars in Modlin and had stolen crates containing 100 petards, which they had used to set off explosions on the trains and at the depots of the Polish railroads between Warsaw and Nasielsk on 8 December 1981. The bombers were identified as Krzysztof P., 20; Adam Ch., 17 -- both from Modlin -- and Tomasz C., 21; Slawomir Cz., 18; and Robert B., 16 -- all from Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki. The prosecutor in the Warsaw-Srodmiescie [downtown area] precinct ordered minor Robert B. to be temporarily detained and the other individuals to be temporarily arrested, except for Tomasz C., who is on the run. Some 26 petards were recovered.

SOLIDARITY FORMS 'NATIONAL RESISTANCE COMMITTEE'

PM291105 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Monsignor Glemp: 'Patience in the Face of Adversity'"]

[Excerpts] The church's crucial role in the Polish crisis received two new confirmations yesterday: The pope told 30,000 faithful massed in St Peter's Square yesterday that he approved of the Polish bishops' pastoral letter demanding an end to martial law. Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp, for his part, launched a new appeal to the faithful "for them to show patience in the face of adversity."

In addition we have learned from a declaration published in Warsaw, whose authenticity cannot be established with certainty, that members of the Solidarity leadership who are still at liberty have held a secret meeting in Gdansk and decided to create a Solidarity National Resistance Committee (OKO).

This committee will be the supreme body of the clandestine trade union and of the resistance throughout the country. But the committee does not reject the idea, put forward by General Jaruzelski, of a possible reactivation of Solidarity provided the trade union refrains from any political activity and is limited to the defense of workers' interests. However the Gdansk declaration makes specific reference to "Solidarity's statutory activities."

This balanced attitude by Solidarity's clandestine members could, observers think, facilitate the opening of real dialogue between government representatives and Lech Walesa, who is still under house arrest, provided the government shows the political will for such a dialogue.

On the other hand, the Gdansk declaration suggests that some of the divisions which existed within Solidarity have been perpetuated in the clandestine organization, as is demonstrated by the existence of a so-called "clandestine Solidarity command," which made its existence known at a secret press conference last week.

FORMER KOR LIAISON 'CONFESSES' TO ACTIVITIES

LD282120 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP) -- Former KOR [Workers' Defense Committee] liaison Alicja Rzetelna, now in custody, confessed in an interview for Ryszard Maleczek January 19 that in October 1980 her bosses ordered her to talk with certain people to learn about the then policy of Poland, the government, and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, KPN. Accordingly, she invited selected people to a hotel room where she served them tea to which she had added a special Dutch powder which she received from Karol Modzelewski of the KOR leadership to make them liable to interrogation, she confessed. Their utterances, which she secretly recorded, were published by Radio Free Europe October 12 and 13, 1980. She said she also used the method in her activities later on.

[Word indistinct] the KOR liaison, she was supposed to distribute KOR bulletins throughout Poland, take part in pasting up posters, and attend rallies and (?meetings) in Warsaw, Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw, Olsztyn, Poznan, and Torun, among other places. She told Maleczek in her interview, which was recently published by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA of Katowice and DZIENNIK ZACHODNI of Poznan.

[Word indistinct] she was assigned to go to Silesia, and started to work at the Katowice steel mill as a diet technologist, a shield job, she said, as her main task at the time was to distribute anti-state leaflets, recruit the Katowice employees to the KOR, and provide regular reports on the moods among the crew and on the opinions concerning cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In the summer of 1980, Rzetelna attended a KOR leadership meeting in Jacek Kuron's apartment, where preparations were discussed for strikes among shipyard workers, miners and workers in other branches. Kuron ordered her to make photographs of the Katowice steel mill premises, which she did accordingly. However, she refused to do other assignments, and Kuron threatens to denounce her, she said. So she let herself arrested, to boycott his orders, she claimed.

She went four times abroad: She visited the GDR, the FRG, Sweden and Spain, each time with forged documents and under the name of Anna Dziegielewska. The KOR had people expert in documents forging, she said. While staying abroad, she was in touch with certain people, whose names she refused to mention. She gave them KOR publications and tapes, among others.

SOLIDARITY PROTEST CAMPAIGN FOR PRISONERS SCORED

AU271424 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Marian Nowinski commentary: "On the Trail of Mystifications and Swindles: From Comedy to Tragedy" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpts] SEVERAL WEEKS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW. IRRESPECTIVE OF INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ABOUT IT, ONE THING IS OBVIOUS: EMOTIONS HAVE CALMED DOWN, ANTAGONISMS ARE SUBSIDING AND MITIGATING AND, WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT, THE RHYTHM OF WORK AT ENTERPRISES IS BEING RESTORED. IN THIS SITUATION, SLOWLY NORMALIZING, ONE CAN SEE MORE CLEARLY THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ACTIVITY PRACTICED BY THE SOLIDARITY LEADERSHIP, PARTICULARLY BY ITS ADVENTUROUS PART WHICH, IN THE SUMMER AND THE AUTUMN OF 1980, ENDEAVORED WITH GROWING BRUTALITY TO DESTROY THE STRUCTURES OF OUR SOCIALIST STATE AND TO AGGRAVATE THE SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS WHICH WAS INTENDED TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE OF THE SYSTEM.

In the antistate activity of Solidarity functionaries, an important place belonged to the noisy protest campaign under the slogans of protecting those jailed for their political convictions despite the fact that in our country there were actually no such prisoners. However, that provided a pretext for developing an extensive propaganda activity with a specific character: that of protecting all people prosecuted by public order organs and serving their sentences in penal establishments. The campaign had two basic objectives.

The first objective was to discredit the organs of public order, and as a result to weaken the state, to devastate and destabilize social and economic life. That action particularly intensified after the events at the session of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz and was developed in grand style.

The second objective of the Solidarity campaign, aimed at protecting common criminals, still at large or serving their sentences in prison, was to win their support. In a general upheaval against the socialist state, they would be released from penal establishments and would immediately reinforce the counterrevolutionary ranks, becoming the most militant element determined to wreck public order and to settle accounts with state representatives and party activists.

Of course, this has been neither said nor written about openly. That objective was subtly camouflaged with rich phraseology about the defense of civil rights, justice and humaneness.

General opinions about our, allegedly inhumane, system of criminal law in the state were substantiated with negative facts scrupulously selected from the social reality, which is rich indeed, and with fabrications, both usually presented in a dramatic way.

For this reason, a strange picture emerges from the abundant materials in Solidarity publications about the criminal law, and particularly about the conditions under which sentences are served: On the one hand, there are good humble people who, as a result of the existing social system, were in some way brought to embark on a path of crime and who are serving their sentences under conditions that defy human dignity; and on the other hand, there are prison staff members without human feelings, sadists taking pleasure in sophisticated cruelty to inmates in their charge. That was precisely the apocalypse presented by Solidarity publications to excite the public and imprisoned criminals themselves.

As a result, protest actions were also organized in penal establishments. The mutiny of inmates in Bydgoszcz prison even ended in the partial destruction of the prison buildings and of equipment in the cells. One person lost his life in the disturbances. The prisoners' mutiny in Kaminsk took a similar course. But in Zaleze, several prisoners climbed the tall chimney of the boiler and there they stayed for several days. From there they held talks with a commission of the Ministry of Justice.

The Solidarity propaganda campaign under the slogan of defending prisoners produced many phenomena, ranging from comedy to tragedy. Particular inventiveness in the campaign was shown by counterrevolutionaries from the Workers-Defense Committee [KOR], the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], the Independent Students' Association [NZS], as well as from some legal organizations and societies professing noble ideals.

In this respect it is remarkable that, when a large group of criminals escaped from Bydgoszcz prison, Solidarity propaganda stepped up its criticism with regard to the prison authorities, prosecution organs and the justice administration in general, but not because they permitted that scandalous case of the escape of individuals who are dangerous to the public. On the contrary: The demand was raised to modify prison conditions. That was done allegedly for humanitarian reasons. But the actual point was quite different: to provide conditions favorable for organizing further escapes from prisons, because people who would succeed in evading punishment for their crimes could reinforce the cadres of counterrevolutionaries and resolutely develop their destructive activity. And in the decisive action against the socialist state they could spearhead the counterrevolutionary forces.

The soldiers, people with clean hands, who place the benefit of the country above their personal interests, have put an end to those machinations.

DEFENDANTS, CHARGES IN SEVERAL TRIALS REPORTED

AU271332 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Jan 82 p 5

[(SF) report: "From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] As the press spokesman of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office told our editorial staff, the military judicial bodies are continuing to hold proceedings with the intention of ensuring strict observance of the legal established during martial law.

Last week military prosecutors initiated 40 proceedings under summary jurisdiction against almost 80 civilians who had been arrested. Cases against over 80 persons were referred to military courts. During this time the courts pronounced verdicts against 61 persons. Altogether since the introduction of martial law in Poland military courts have sentenced 129 persons.

Definitely the majority of civilians against whom the military prosecutor's offices have initiated summary trials consist of those who have committed offenses defined in the martial law decree of 12 December, 1981. Among them are people who continued to be active in organizations whose activity had been suspended while martial law is in force, or who spread false information for the purpose of creating public unrest.

Quite a large group also include those who illegally possessed weapons and ammunition. The following, among others, were arrested and proceedings started against them:

Marek Gogacz was accused of sticking up leaflets on 5 and 6 January on the premises of the "Kaweczyn" power station containing false information about Poland's economic and political situation and its alliance with the USSR, and defaming the executive bodies of the state as well as inciting people to offer resistance toward the authorities.

Wojciech Jajduk and Andrzej Markiewicz, both unemployed, and Marek Markiewicz, an employee of the "Grodzice" coal mine, were accused of illegally crossing the Polish-Czech border with the intention of escaping to Austria. In addition, the last man, who is undergoing military service, admitted to having deserted from his unit.

Wojciech Binda, Ryszard Pietrzak, Adam Chojnacki, Adam Buzner, and Grzegorz Kowalczyk were accused of having produced and distributed handouts up to 13 January this year, entitled "From Day to Day." These handouts contained information which could weaken Poland's readiness for defense, and also contained false information which could create public unrest or disturbances.

Henryk Banasik was accused of having illegally possessed a technically sound small-calibre rifle of German manufacture plus 279 rounds of ammunition between 1977 and 14 January of this year.

Last week indictments were referred to the courts against the following persons, among others:

Zbigniew Bogacz, Wieslaw Zawadzki, Andrzej Makalica, Wieslaw Dudzinski, Andrzej Oczka, Stanislaw Palucha and Adam Urbanczyk, all employees of the Piast coal mine, accused of organizing and leading a strike between 14 and 28 December in this mine and also blocking exit shafts, posting pickets and making it impossible for miners to contact people up on the surface.

Eugeniusz Rystian, Artur Opolski, Mirosław Stroczyński, Czesław Czarnonoga, Hubert Zolna, Adam Wawrzucia, Krzysztof Sienkiewicz, Ignacy Stawarz, Andrzej Opitek, Roman Weiczorek and Roman Zacha, all employees of the Ziemowit coal mine, accused of organizing and leading a strike in this mine from 15-24 December 1981, spreading among the striking miners false information which could have aroused public unrest, and blocking shafts. In addition some of them used threatening behavior toward the miners to force them to strike.

Zygmunt Kwiatkowski and Tadeusz Glaz, both unemployed, were accused of publicly insulting and debasing the executive bodies of state authority and the Polish political system, and of painting graffiti on a bus stop.

The Warsaw Military District Court on 12 January sentenced Andrzej Adamczyk, an employee of the Gdansk light industrial repair and assembly plant, to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for transporting large quantities of illegal publications with the intention of disseminating them. These publications contained false information on the situation in the Armed Forces and called on the soldiers of the People's Army to disobey orders and take up strike action.

The same court on 16 January sentenced Antoni Kaminski, an employee of the aircraft factory in Rzeszow, to deprivation of freedom for 5 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for organizing a 1-day strike by workers in two sections of this factory; Stanislaw Sliwinski was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, for transporting with a view to disseminating bulletins and appeals addressed to soldiers of the People's Army and containing false information about the situation in the country, which could have aroused public unrest or disturbances.

The Silesian District Military Court in Wroclaw, in a verdict of 14 January, sentenced Tadeusz Kolodziejcki, deputy chairman of Solidarity's regional administration in Gorzow Wielkopolski, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, for preparing a proclamation containing false information which could have weakened Poland's readiness for defense and intending to spread this proclamation among militiamen and soldiers.

The offices of military prosecutors are also carrying out accelerated preventive action intended mainly to better inform workforces and leaderships in plants and factories, above all everyone who has been mobilized, about the rules of martial law. Individual preventive talks are also being undertaken, whose purpose is to guide people away from breaking the law.

LETTERS TO WALESA, JABLONSKI EXPRESS CONCERN

PM290921 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Historians Intervene in Support of Mr Geremek"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Drawsko internees have managed to have a short letter sent to Lech Walesa, the text of which is as follows:

"We are writing to you from our place of internment at (Jaworze), near Drawsko, and we know what imprisonment means. We thought of you at the start of it all and you are remembered in our prayers when we attend mass. The blow dealt to the nation on 13 December cannot break us. It cannot destroy the feeling of solidarity between workers and intellectuals which was created in August 1980 and which always prevailed in our trade union. Lies are short-lived, while those moral and social ties are lasting. You are the symbol of the values for which we struggled together. We are with you in our thoughts and hearts in solidarity with all those arrested, the internees and those who are hiding, in both the good and bad moments of this struggle."

Drawsko camp, designed as a leave camp for the army, is the least harsh of the internment places. The authorities seem to intend to group there increasingly systematically all the prominent people who are best known abroad and especially the intellectuals. This different treatment is also an attempt to break that solidarity between intellectuals and workers, and this message should certainly be read with that in mind.

Professor Geremek, hitherto held at Bialoleka, was very recently sent to Drawsko. Geremek, who was Walesa's main adviser, had hitherto been the main target of press attacks on the "counterrevolutionaries." He was systematically portrayed as the leader of the extremists and classed with the members of the Workers' Defense Committee, of which he was never a member. On 12 January 30 Polish historians, including 10 university professors, wrote to the chairman of the Council of State, professor Jablonski, to protest against that campaign.

Their letter states in particular: "An aggressive campaign has been launched by the press, radio and television against some of the internees. Neither the victims of those attacks nor their colleagues can reply to them publicly. Historians have been particularly outraged by the publication in the press (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, TRYBUNA LUDU, DZIENNIK LUDOWY) and the broadcasting on radio and television of a series of articles slandering and portraying in a false and outrageous manner the personality and scientific work of Bronislaw Geremek.

"Professor, we wish to inform you of our deep indignation at the insults which have been showered on that scientist, who is a Polish historian famed and respected throughout the world. His studies on the European middle ages have formed the basis of much scientific research and many scientific publications both in Poland and abroad."

BRATKOWSKI ISSUES APPEAL, INDICTS MARTIAL LAW

PM281845 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Stefan Bratkowski, former chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association: "Indictment of Martial Law and Appeal to All Poles" -- first paragraph is introduction by LE FIGARO Warsaw correspondent Bernard Margueritte]

[Text] Many documents are now beginning to be passed round secretly in Poland. For instance, there is the appeal to the Sejm by some 100 intellectuals calling for martial law to be lifted.

Stefan Bratkowski's appeal, however, has a very special significance. Indeed, until his expulsion last October the chairman of the Journalists' Association, which was suspended on 13 December, was one of the most brilliant representatives of the party's liberal wing. It may seem that the picture he paints of the situation is even gloomier than the truth. That may be due to the isolation of Stefan Bratkowski who, since 13 December, has prudently "stepped into the sidelines," and to the immense bitterness felt at the dashing of so many hopes. However, it is remarkable that the author does not reject all possibility of dialogue. Moreover, it is an honor for me to send in this text written by a man who is a symbol of integrity and dignity in Poland.

To my friend:

My friends, readers I know and do not know,

Facts are facts, irrespective of intentions or interpretations. The blitzkrieg of 13 December 1981 began the strangest of civil wars in Poland, declared by the government against its own population. The occupation regime which has been introduced has paralyzed economic, social, political, intellectual and cultural life. It has ruined our economy and the prospects for rebuilding it; in 1 month it has caused losses of more than Z200 billion and has destroyed the chances of cooperation with foreign countries. This government, which is so stiff, slow and indecisive in its actions for reform and justice, has shown as much efficiency and determination as it can on this occasion. It has had no hesitation in killing and torturing its fellow citizens who were defending democratic rights. It has also surreptitiously and almost unintentionally killed several thousand people who died for lack of emergency medical help after telephones were cut off.

The break in links between the hydrological services made it impossible to warn of the danger of floods, and so people began to break the ice barriers several days too late, allowing a disaster to occur on a scale unknown for years.

As can be seen, this war has been started to defend the monopoly of power held by groups of leaders who now represent less than 1 percent of the population. In the long term they cannot guarantee anybody anything, not even the obedience of the army companies under them. The draconian limitations and restrictions show that our authorities were really afraid of everybody -- workers, students, journalists, communication workers, painters, hunters and actors. But the use of coercion, fear, lies and slander is not a sign of strength. The leadership groups are weak: No honest people enjoying the nation's respect supported the coup d'etat.

Facts are facts and no words can conceal them. For many years my colleagues and I called for reforms. Over the past few months we did what we could to solve our country's difficult problems, which had built up over years, by means of accord and without tension or the use of coercion. But the leadership groups would not hear of a reduction in their monopoly of power and rejected all constructive proposals.

It is not true that the Solidarity leaders wanted to seize power. They wanted to guarantee the 99.5-percent majority of the nation the right to participate in government.... The nation's main forces, especially Solidarity, undoubtedly made a mistake in treating the government as a paper tiger and underestimating the risk of civil war, but that in no way justifies the terribly short-sighted mistake made by the leadership groups.

Political Suicide

It is true that they are not mistaken on one point: There is no possibility of a return to the situation as it was before 13 December 1981. The party, which has killed Polish workers for a third time to defend its power, has committed political suicide. It can count on support only from permanent officials of the government apparatus, and not even all of them, and it cannot count on the young people (two-thirds of the nation)....

What awaits us? It will not be possible to repeat the Hungarian or Czechoslovak scenario. In Poland there is a mass movement by the social classes and the nation's fundamental forces, backed by its highest moral and intellectual authorities. These people can only be subdued and silenced for a short time, but they cannot be broken and forced to capitulate. Today the population, which regards the government as an occupation government, is already drawing up lists of "overzealous people...." Young people and children are feverishly devouring the literature of war conspiracy and minor sabotage. The continuation of the repression will provide new heroes and martyrs and strengthen the resistance.... The population will also live through this new trial in their own way. They will adapt to the conditions of this specific war. There is no point in terrorizing them, because they will ensure that every death is paid for with a death and, under the surface of official life, a new, underground Poland will be developed -- the Poland of diverse communities, the Poland of democracy. For a state without democracy will not be a Polish state for the Poles but a quiescent state.

This government is waging a strange war. The military putsches which have taken place in history have usually left freedom of action in the economic sphere.... The "martial law" economy in Poland has nothing in common with any of them. The team directing it is essentially composed of people who are there by chance and who are incapable. The military men placed in responsible posts in economic administration know nothing about industry....

A drastic impoverishment of the population linked with expulsions from employment and using hunger to blackmail "heretics" could spark off a tragic revolt which, this time, no one will be able to control.

Let Everybody Do What He Can in His Place

What can we do now? We can above all develop the local and professional mutual aid movement, with the support of the church's benevolent aid and taking care that charitable activity cannot be suspected of having a political nature. Do not be afraid, my brothers, your ability to survive may depend on it.

Normal channels of information have been cut off, and the journalists are paying the highest price for their dignity -- the loss of the wherewithal to support their families. But that is not new in our history either....

Finally, and not least important, we must work for the future. Let's remember that alongside the armed struggle that work was the inestimable Polish experience during the years of partition and occupation. We must waste no time.

We must learn about all past cooperative experiments for the future of the cooperative movement and for all the self-managed councils. We must gather and popularize knowledge of territorial, local, agricultural and professional self-management systems both in Poland in the past and in other countries. We must learn the old rules governing the functioning of the economy. That will make it easier to create new and good ones. Everybody must do what he can in his sphere: Lawyers must work on drafting new regulations, professors and teachers must teach, engineers must work on new construction projects, artisans must train so that Polish democracy and the Polish economy can be set in motion quickly when the right time comes.

For those whom disappointment, destiny, hope or fear have placed in the government's service, I have only one warning: The nation, now silent, is watching you with thousands of eyes. Do nothing of which you may be ashamed or of which you may be afraid when the situation is reversed.

What should we aim at today? As in any war, we should first aim to conclude an armistice in this one. However, if it is even to be possible to discuss it, those who might be the population's deputies must be released and freedom of action must be restored to the democratically elected bodies of the social organizations, primarily Solidarity.

These two premises can be posed as possible preconditions for an armistice: First, the government must release the political prisoners or at least guarantee them prisoner-of-war status; second, the population must pledge not to take strike action or stage political demonstrations for the duration of the armistice.

Not Relying on Others

The aim of the armistice would be to take the first steps toward a peaceful and constructive solution to the problems among the various parties in conflict in our country. These initial steps should include:

1 -- The creation of a social council for the national economy, including representatives democratically elected by the population, especially Lech Walesa, which will draw up a program of rapid reforms and short-term measures and will form a competent "structure" adapted to the needs of the situation -- an economic committee of the Council of Ministers -- with the proviso that the economic sphere will be treated as a politically neutral sphere. I state, taking full responsibility for my words, that if this question is not settled, we will face the danger of a physical threat to the national existence.

2 -- The creation of a social council for the mass media in the same way....

Subsequent measures will have to be the subject of detailed discussions, but the two which have been mentioned are the vital precondition for ending the increase in tension. The government must realize that even these armistice solutions alone will not dispel the burden of hatred and bitterness built up among 99 percent of the nation. Our people can forgive...but we now need a long discussion on this incredible new historical experiment, which the nation will not accept even if an attempt is made to try to make them swallow it with the aid of a few dozen divisions.

We were not and are not aiming to liquidate the system's socialist foundations. We wanted to make those ideals into something more than fine words concealing a totally uncontrollable government and chaos.

We are aware of the role of Soviet decisions in the coup d'etat which has been carried out, the participation of Soviet officials and of the advisers and troops present on Polish territory. We have experienced a year of Soviet pressures and threats. Today we are being told on all sides that the coup d'etat merely forestalled a Soviet intervention. Despite that, we do not want to regard the Soviet Union as our enemy, because we cannot regard as an enemy a country which will always be our main neighbor and Poland's main natural economic partner. But we want the USSR to be a partner and an ally, not a policeman....

We hope that the peoples of the world will be capable of doing something to bring about talks among the superpowers and other states whose interests are affected by the situation in Poland, so that the future democratic system in our country can obtain international guarantees for the USSR's military and political interests and for the West's financial interests. That is both possible and vital because a "cold" or "hot" civil war in Poland is a threat to peace throughout the world.

My friends, let us not rely on other people. Let us rely mainly on ourselves. This document may be my last public statement, but that does not worry me. I know that you will be there and that honor, common sense and the Polish sense of humor cannot be destroyed by force, money or slander. Our ancestors had to persevere through the lifetimes of several generations. The present occupation will not last long. But you must turn the numerical superiority -- 99.5 percent against 0.5 percent -- into an overwhelming moral advantage which will render billy sticks, gas and tanks useless.

GUETTA ANALYZES POLISH "NORMALIZATION," PURGES

PM281351 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Purge Continues at All Levels"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Politburo member, Mr Barcikowski, one of Poland's current leaders, lost patience with hearing people repeat at the joint church-state commission meeting on Monday 18 January that it was necessary to "find a political solution," and exclaimed: "We are not stupid! We are well aware of that...." Now, 1 week later, it is up to General Jaruzelski when addressing the Sejm this afternoon, Monday 25 January, to show that Mr Barcikowski (who is, indeed, not "stupid") was not wrong to use the first person plural.

In other words, it is up to him to prove that the army, party apparatus and police -- the three forces united under his triple helmet as junta leader, first secretary and premier -- are capable of doing something other than repress and, especially, that they want something different. On the eve of that speech, 6 weeks after the introduction of martial law, it has been difficult to hope that such proof would be given.

The universities are very gradually being authorized to resume their courses. Theaters have been reopened. Urban telephone links have been restored but are accompanied by the relentless "monitored conversation" recording. Since this Monday morning, embassies can make international calls but access to them, still banned to Poles, is still strictly controlled. It is possible to travel between several southern voivodships with prior permission, but what resemble permanent border checkpoints have been installed at the gates of Warsaw. Western correspondents are no longer subject to censorship because it was realized that it lent credence to all kinds of rumors abroad and was therefore disastrous for the regime. However, the only Telex they have available to them are those at the official press center. The curfew has been reduced by 2 hours but on Saturday the interior minister announced for the second time that "hundreds of people are being sentenced each day" to fines and even to prison for violating the curfew or for changing residence without permission; this is the limit of the "easing of the constraints of martial law," of which, the propaganda indignantly says, foreign countries are not taking account.

At the same time, the "normalization," not of the situation but of the country, is continuing relentlessly. In Gdansk, the voivoda has just been fired as was the first secretary 2 weeks ago. Those two men had been important architects of the signing of the August agreements and had managed to win the population's respect. They are now paying the price for that. On Saturday Mr Reiff, the only member of the State Council to have refused to sign the decree instituting martial law, was ousted from the presidency of the Pax Catholic Organization. He was replaced by Mr Komender, domestic trade minister, and a childhood friend of General Jaruzelski, with whom he served at mass in the religious institution where they were both pupils.

Before martial law, Mr Reiff had succeeded in winning great prestige by making his movement's daily newspaper the best newspaper in Poland and, above all, by launching the idea of a "grand coalition" between the party, Solidarity and the church. In so doing he had succeeded in radically changing the image of Pax which had been artificially created by the government at the end of the war to give itself Catholic backing and to counterbalance the Episcopate's influence. Since Pax is at present "suspended," he was ousted during a meeting of its leadership especially "authorized" by the mayor of Warsaw. There is now no longer any major obstacle to a new "easing of constraints," the resumption of Pax activities.

That episode alone would clarify the official view of the "national accord" relentlessly advocated if the daily published by the Peasant Party -- one of the PZPR's satellite parties -- had not explained things.

Indeed, noting the "spontaneous creation of thousands of civic national salvation committees," DZIENNIK LUDOWY explained last week that these committees, which bring together members of the three legal parties, are "the practical reflection" of national accord. They are, the daily added, "very valuable and provide great hope."

It is still difficult to know whether these "civic committees" will play a real role in the future, but the fact is that, for the time being, the PZPR still remains very much in the background. The press makes no mention of any Politburo initiative and a Central Committee meeting scheduled for early February, the first since 13 December, has been postponed by at least 2 weeks. It is becoming increasingly clear that the country's "leadership force" will only return to the forefront once it has been purged "from top to bottom" to cite the Politburo member, Siwak, who has always been an avowed adversary of Solidarity. Moreover an internal directive dated 10 December stated that in case of martial law being proclaimed, the various executive echelons would take precedence over the grassroots organizations and that the party's life would be governed by dirigisme.

The Rise of the "Revanchists"

Under the terms of that directive, the decisions of executive bodies are to be applied to the letter. Three members of an executive body are enough to make a decision. The voivodship committee secretariats have the right to dissolve grassroots organizations and expel members. A city executive, for instance, can be replaced by that of another and so forth. In short, the rules, which were democratized at the last congress, have been suspended de facto to allow a trouble-free restoration of control. The operation seems to be in full swing despite the departure of large numbers of liberals and workers which we have been witnessing for 18 months and which had escalated in the week following 13 December.

One man is very often present at the rare party meetings mentioned by the press: Mr Siwak, who makes no secret of the fact that he regards Mr Rakowski as "too liberal," is demanding the trial of the Solidarity leaders and also a return to a single trade union movement. That measure would obviously finally put an end to trade union independence which official statements nonetheless guarantee to maintain. In practice, it is as if the most reactionary and revanchist forces in the apparatus were already outflanking the men who hope to repeat "Kadarism" through the coup d'etat. In any case, it is not these men who hold the main roles or their ideas which are setting the tone in a press which is full of ludicrous "revelations" about abortive plots hatched by the counterrevolution with the support of all mankind's imperialist and wretched elements.... It goes without saying that that means the West. The overall effect is so worrying that to try and give the regime a more attractive image, RZECZPOSPOLITA, a new daily, has been launched, ZYCIE WARSZAWY has been allowed to start publishing again after a purge and POLITYKA has been put on sale again. These publications are trying to win the cooperation of credible prominent figures but are failing because there are virtually no intellectuals prepared to back this regime while it has still not given any sign of a desire for appeasement.

After hearing General Jaruzelski present his program, we will know whether real and, at present, difficult steps forward are going to be made in that direction. Meanwhile the primate did not feel it premature to declare on Sunday during the mass broadcast on radio that "it is not easy to be patient when everything hurts" and that the "preliminary negotiations" started by the Episcopate "do not live up to the hopes" placed in them.

Making a significant reference to the house arrest imposed on Cardinal Wyszynski in the Stalinist years, Monsignor Glemp then appealed for people not to slander either government members or those being governed ("nobody has the right to say what is not true, to overemphasize faults, not to take account of merits and to ridicule people"), to demand "honest information from the media, both national and foreign," and to demand that "people deprived of freedom or fired should be told why they have been punished in that way."

After strongly protesting the removal of crosses hanging in school buildings and stating bluntly that priests could not participate in the "civic committees" the primate ended by advising the faithful to go to church and hear the latest pastoral letter. This letter, a vibrant defense of freedom (whose violation "can even lead to fratricidal struggles"), marked a new harder attitude from the church -- which has, moreover, constantly been taking a harder attitude since 13 December.

Finally, 1 month after the coup d'etat, a founding meeting of a "Solidarity National Resistance Committee" [OKO] apparently took place in Gdansk on 13 January. That committee is claiming leadership over all the trade union's clandestine activities and demands the restoration of freedoms and the opening of dialogue between the government and the entire Solidarity leadership united around Mr. Walesa. This is not an appeal for insurrection but it is not in any way acceptable to the regime.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SUMMARIZES PRIMATE'S HOMILY

AU281447 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Homily Delivered by Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland, in the Holy Cross Church" on 24 January]

[Text] On 24 January, Archbishop Dr Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland, celebrated a mass in the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw which was relayed by Warsaw Radio I program. In his homily, the primate referred to the country's present social problems and to the role of the church. Here is a summary, made on the basis of an unauthorized tape recording:

I would like to address to all those listening to me, J. Glemp said, not only words of fraternal greetings but also expressions of encouragement and comfort.

...The church knows that its foremost task is to open itself to the concerns of the brethren and to give comfort. We try to listen to complaints and to remedy sufferings by accessible means. We organize relief to the internees; priests and bishops carry spiritual assistance to the sites of internment. Requests are being made for intervention. Talks are being conducted at various levels. All that is being done as part of the charity activity for which the church feels obligated. No results seem to be evident; the results of those measures do not come at once and not for all. We do not keep statistics for achievements and do not make a display of apparent successes.

Although we must admit in humility that our measures do not meet expectations, in the name of truth we must also state that the endeavors of the church have not been fruitless.

In this homily, the primate said, I would like to concentrate on the second task of the church, that of giving comfort. To give comfort means to show the light of the good news to minds enveloped in the clouds of defection. To cheer up means to show the liberating truth, to prompt hope and to indicate the dormant spirit.

While referring to the Biblical story about the prophet Jonas, the primate of Poland said: Nineveh was threatened with extermination. The prophet appealed for conversion. Conversion, which in Nineveh took the shape of penance performed publicly, is the return from the wrong path. It is the practice of ethical life. Is it not an instruction for us? Not only the post-August 1980 days showed us ethical omissions. But the careful examination of conscience shows us the sins committed by each of us. The renunciation of the sin is a condition for preventing ruin. That condition is obligatory both for believers and nonbelievers.

Not even a day must be lost for work on oneself. Time given us by God is a gift. It must not be wasted because of laziness, bitterness, apathy or discouragement. Such moods are unworthy of a Christian.

In our afflictions and on our path of renewal, the church must follow the path of truth. We must find truth in our conscience, must confront it with reality and must apply it in conformity with the Gospel. In the heat of dispute and struggle, we must not defame either the authorities or subordinates, must not speak untruths about them, exaggerate their defects, overlook merits, or ridicule them. We must demand honest information in public media both in the country and abroad. We must demand that people deprived of freedom or discharged from work be told what the punishment is for. In the name of truth, crosses hanging in classrooms or work halls must not be disturbed. For believers, the cross is a symbol of salvation, and for nonbelievers it is a symbol of triumph won for others by suffering and sacrifice. The authorities have assured us that those feelings will be respected.

We must rise from the downfall ourselves, but in unity. Unity can be won only by dialogue, and dialogue can be only in truth. May citizens' committees for salvation be formed. Priests will not belong to the committees, because their task is to pave the way to national unity in line with the Gospel. But lay Catholics should be ensured participation in organizing unity in conformity with civilians.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND, ADDRESS LOCAL MEETINGS

Siwak In Nowa Sol

AU271711 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak at the Nowa Sol meeting with the activists of the largest construction enterprises in Jelenia Gora Voivodship -- no date given]

[Text] In his speech A. Siwak concentrated himself primarily on the reasons, background and need for the imposition of martial law in Poland, which had for 16 previous months sunk more and more into anarchy and lawlessness and had been pushed into a hopeless economic ruin. If not for 13 December 1981, he said, we would have been close not only to a gory national tragedy, but perhaps to a threat of a third world war.

A. Siwak also spoke of the painful effects of President Reagan's discriminatory policy toward Poland and of the extremely hostile activities by the Western mass media.

Discussing party life, A. Siwak stressed the need to consolidate the party's entire organism and to consistently purge its ranks of the people who disappointed the party when it was in need. The process of purges, he said, should take place from "top to bottom," but in a prudent and highly responsible manner, without decisions and evaluations that do injustice to people. Defining the party members' basic duties, he listed such virtues as modesty, industry and ever-present readiness to serve the people and the socialist fatherland.

A. Siwak also drew attention to the fact that contact has been lost with the young generation and that this makes it necessary to extensively include young people's problems in the party program. He discussed the issues of the future functioning of trade unions in Poland, pointing out that the traditions of useful work of some Industrial Branch Trade Unions in the past 100 years must not be wasted.

A. Siwak also replied to the questions from the floor, which concerned state assistance for young people, the "construction workers' charger," compensation for increased retail prices, the publication of statements made by Solidarity's prominent members, the present technologies in construction trades and so on.

Siwak in Nowy Dwar

AU281635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 82

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak at the 23 January meeting with party activists of Nowy Dwor plants]

[Text] Speaking to party activists of the Nowy Dwor plants on 23 January, A. Siwak discussed the country's current situation, paying special attention to the problems posed by martial law and to the functioning of the party. He also listed the political and economic reasons for martial law. On 13 December 1981, he said, the era of strikes, which had dragged down the country's economy, was ended. The reduced production of coal last year was responsible for the fact that at one time, only 5 of the 91 cement furnaces were in operation. And this in a country in which 1.7 million families have been waiting for more than 10 years already for an apartment.

Our authorities possess an enormous amount of Solidarity's documents, some of which are clear evidence of the fate that was being prepared for party and state activities -- for the cadre that had refused to back the Solidarity extremists. These documents also show what great hopes the West had for a change of system in Poland.

Many Poles are still unaware of the most important thing, A. Siwak continued, which is that the 13 December decisions not only stopped the evil progress of Polish affairs, but also helped save world peace.

Discussing party problems, A. Siwak frequently stressed the need to carry through the process of purging the PZPR at all levels. The question of trade unions still remains open, he said. Even now many Solidarity members are saying that there should only be a single union and they are right! A. Siwak stressed. It was a misfortune for the Polish people, especially for the workers class, that we allowed ourselves to be broken up into Autonomous Trade Unions, Industrial Branch Trade Unions and Solidarity. He said that we should continue the glorious traditions of the workers class and what had been good and socialist in the protest of July and August 1980.

In a very personal passage of his speech, A. Siwak said: The comrades in Nowa Sol told me how terrible it looks when a car arrives from abroad, the doors open, parcels are thrown out, people brawl and fall down to get at them and the car drivers take snapshots. I ask you, comrades! A 37-million-strong nation, which has everything within its country.... I know that now we have to accept help -- help from friends. I know that we are now poor, but if we fail to live by ambition and work in the future, then our lives will be hard indeed and others will laugh at us.

In a direct and informal manner, A. Siwak replied to questions concerning himself, his activities in the party leadership, martial law problems, self-management, construction and the social problems of the workforces and young people.

Siwak, Others in Warsaw

LD290152 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Warsaw party committee has met in a plenary session. Taking part in the session are Albin Siwak, Jan Glowczyk and Marian Wozniak.

Under discussion are the 1982 economic tasks of Warsaw Voivodship in implementing the provisions of the economic reform. Those taking part in the session are stressing that the imposition of martial law is conducive for maintaining order in the economy. At the same time the imposition of martial law shows with utmost acuteness all the difficulties accompanying the first steps of the reform.

The first structural changes of the central administration have been carried out. The structure of the system, according to which Warsaw is managed, is being reconstructed with the transfer of powers to the basic administrative levels. Work on the reform has reached a particularly advanced stage at enterprises of the electrical engineering, light and chemical industries.

Orzechowski in Jelenia Gora

AU281714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski at the PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Jelenia Gora on 23 January]

[Text] An appraisal of the work of the voivodship party echelon up to now and its tasks in the current sociopolitical situation were the subject of the PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Jelenia Gora on 23 January.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski took part in the talks. He said that the key task is to find an answer to the question: "What must the party do in order to regain its credibility among its members and the entire community in the current difficult and tight conditions of party work and life in Poland? We must also find an answer to the question, often asked at party meetings nowadays, of how to implement policy these days and which resolutions of the PZPR Ninth Congress are still fully valid."

M. Orzechowski said further that we will still lead the rebuilding of the PZPR in a very difficult period of the class struggle in Poland. The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland which were crushed have still not been finally wiped out. Extremist Solidarity activists are now trying to act under cover, for which purpose various forces hostile to socialism from Western countries being led by American imperialism come to them with aid and advice. This same imperialism, M. Orzechowski said, suffered a blow on 13 December, 1981, when attempts to carry out plans for overthrowing people's authority in Poland were thwarted.

These imperialist forces, which are hostile toward us and which unlawfully meddle in our internal Polish affairs, have unleashed a great propaganda campaign in the West against People's Poland. They cannot come to terms with the fact that the times of anarchy and lawbreaking in our country are already over, and a period has started in which the life and work of the entire Polish community, which is so hungry for peace, are being stabilized. We must put up and we have put up a decisive battle against all our enemies, at home and abroad. So that we may end this battle with victory, we need a renewed and strong party, a party which will manage to lead our country out of its heavy political, social and economic crisis, M. Orzechowski said at the end.

At the PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Jelenia Gora, a resolution was adopted which approves the introduction of martial law in Poland and the decisions currently being made by the Military Council of National Salvation under Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Labeledzki, Bejger in Gdansk

LD290206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Jan Labeledzki, member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the enterprise party committee at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard; and Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, are attending a meeting of the voivodship party activists and representatives of larger work enterprises of the Gdansk coast. The meeting deals with the current political and economic problems of the country, particularly of the Gdansk region.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE

AU261323 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 82 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Bucharest 22 January working meeting on zootechnics]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we have convened this meeting to discuss certain problems concerning zootechnics, in particular the fodder problem. We used this opportunity to discuss other matters as well, matters important for our agriculture and for ensuring productive work this year and in the future.

You are all familiar with the zootechnical development program, with the 1981-85 5-year plan provisions and with those of the self-supply plan. In order to ensure appropriate implementation of both the 5-year plan and the self-supply program, we must obtain the planned numbers and breeds of livestock and observe slaughter weight; these are essential conditions for securing the planned quantities of meat. I will not now speak about the issue of livestock numbers, which was discussed at our plenum last fall, since at the beginning of February there will be a livestock census. You are familiar with the provisions of the census law. In the coming days we must begin to establish and instruct the commissions, inform people and disseminate the provisions of the census law in all communes, villages, units and towns. We want to get a clear picture of the situation prevailing in the zootechnical sector, of all animals according to breed, sex and age, so as to ascertain our zootechnical potential and decide how to organize its development, and so as to be able to ensure meat, milk and wool for appropriate consumer supplies and for industrial requirements.

The law requires a precise account of all animals in each county and locality. It stipulates that animals found undeclared will be considered as ownerless, and hence state property; they will be taken free of cost by the state from both state and cooperative units and from private persons. The management of cooperative and state units which failed to declare animals will support their full cost.

The law also envisages severe sanctions for declaring animals which do not actually exist. We must know the reality, must know what livestock we have, in order to organize and develop all breeds and to achieve good supplies for all working people, in accordance with the self-supply program. Naturally, in counties and units which have not fulfilled the plan we will draw the due conclusions and will take measures accordingly. The law will be applied to all cases of false statement, of whatever kind. The press, radio and television must thoroughly clarify this, so that everyone should be aware of it.

We have discussed here the problem of rational fodder norms for all animal breeds. The Ministry of Agriculture and other state bodies should long since have put order in this area in accordance with our laws and plans, and all sectors should have worked according to scientific norms capable of ensuring the planned productions of meat, milk, wool and eggs. The work done in this area can be described as chaotic; consumptions have been high and much has been wasted. The ministry leadership has condoned and even encouraged waster and disorder regarding animal foddering. Even units which obtained good results in the past have abandoned the tried foddering systems and adopted new ones which caused consumption to increase 50 percent and even double. Quite unacceptable and in contradiction to the realities prevailing in our country and with international practices, the Ministry of Agriculture ignored natural pastures and hayfields and bulk fodder, claiming that livestock can only be raised with fodder concentrates. I want to call your attention to the fact that, in accordance with the norms established, each county and each agricultural unit must immediately review its crop plans to that, as of May they can secure the necessary products for each breed and appropriate fodder for all animals.

We must clearly state that zootechnical, and generally agricultural scientific research has fallen short of requirements and has not made any contribution to the fodder area. Like the ministry, the research sector ignored realities, and domestic and international practices. This is why order is now required in the area of zootechnics and animal foddering; we must work on the basis of scientific criteria and the results of international scientific research. The new norms established are based on the work of many specialized institutes and on long practical experience.

Some of our units have been implementing such norms for years and have been obtaining good results, thus demonstrating that the norms are judicious and suitable to conditions in Romania. Generally speaking, however, our agriculture has ignored scientific norms. You have learned about the fodder norms established for the pig sector, for example. They are based on silo corn, potatoes and several other fodder plants: beets, turnips, alfalfa, grass and so forth. This kind of fodder was used in our country in the past, and peasants still use it. I must add that our norms are even higher than in some other countries. The necessary calculations will show that 1.54-1.6 million tons of fodder concentrate a year can suffice to feed all pigs. With a production of only 3,500 kg corn per hectare -- which is far under our target -- we will need only 400,000 hectares to obtain the necessary fodder concentrate. According to the norms established, we will need 1.7 million tons of silo corn to fatten the entire number of pigs. This means that 200,000 hectares alone will suffice to ensure all pig fodder.

I want these problems to be well understood because they are essential for our zootechnics. The leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture had adopted a defeatist attitude in this respect, claiming that we do not have enough land to develop the zootechnical sector and that, whatever we may do, we will not be able to raise 10-12 million pigs. This view is wrong and indicates ignorance of the realities prevailing in Romania.

As to poultry -- where we should have had this year close to 300,000 tons of meat and where we plan to achieve 400,000 tons of meat -- in accordance with the new norms, this year we need 800,000 - 810,000 tons of fodder concentrate. With the planned production of corn and barley we only need 200,000 hectares for that fodder.

For cattle, taking an average consumption of 500 kg silo corn a year -- the norms only require about 400 kg -- we can grow the fodder we need to fatten our cattle on about 200,000 hectares.

I want all comrades to understand well that we must thoroughly examine our crops program in order to ensure appropriate fodder. We have at our disposal everything we need for appropriate animal and poultry feed and enough to spare for large reserves of fodder concentrate, and we can again become a grain exporter. Whatever the conditions, we do not need more than 4-5 million tons of concentrate for the cattle we will have by 1985. Hence, for all livestock, including privately owned animals, we need less than 1 million hectares to grow silo corn or potatoes for animal feed. To that we must add, of course, the bulk fodder which is included in all norms.

We will include in the plan not only the quantities of hay required for fodder, but also the price at which grain producing units are to deliver hay. For example, a cooperative producing 5,000 kg of wheat per hectare can obtain 3,000 lei for hay. This means a substantial increase in the incomes of the cooperative members. The same applies to corncobs. Hence, simultaneously with ample fodder, we also ensure substantial increases in the income per hectare of cooperative members. Practically speaking, the price of hay will make up about 40 percent of the grain production. We have brought installations from abroad and have begun ourselves to manufacture hay processing machinery. Some units have tried all kinds of systems. Those machines were left unused, although processing enhances the nutritive value of hay several times over. Such machinery can provide much better fodder than when hay is used as such.

The livestock sector cannot develop without pasture and hayfields. We must begin implementing the program established for utilizing pasture land and hayfields. Each county must ensure implementation of the program established. Some 2 million hectares of hayfields and pasture land are planned to be included in crops programs and within the rotational crop system. Pasture land and hayfields will be cultivated like any other agricultural crop. The rest of the land, which will not be incorporated in the grain and other crop rotational system, must be included in the plan for annual preparation. It is a compulsory requirement to clean, fertilize and additionally seed such land to provide rational fodder. The area of pasture land and hayfields we have, supplemented by over 1 million hectares sown to bulk fodder crops, can supply both appropriate fodder and allow for substantial reserves for possible climatic difficulties.

As of next week we must already begin building pig fattening facilities in order to ensure foddering in accordance with the norms established. Building should be kept simple, so that by the end of summer, by September, all fattening units should be adequately outfitted.

Special attention must be given to completing the cattle stalls we began last year, and to building cattle-fattening facilities.

You must have noticed that we have ensured the necessary water for each unit. Currently almost all counties have solved the problem of water for livestock. We must completely revise livestock watering systems and give up expensive installations. No matter how much fodder is provided, if the water added is not sufficient the fodder is not digested and hence does not produce results.

Esteemed comrades, we must hence restructure both foddering norms and the organization of livestock farms, zootechnical training and scientific research.

We must immediately begin building pig fattening and breeding facilities, cattle stalls and winter shelters, and poultry fattening and raising units. Everything must be revised. We must build simple structures that can be adapted to the requirements of rational foddering. The water problem must be viewed as an essential problem everywhere. All farms must secure the necessary water and water reserves.

We must consider how fodder should be stored. Silos for pigs and cattle must be sited in the neighborhood of stalls and fattening units. Sites must be selected and work must begin on facilities so as to permit foddering in any weather and to avoid unnecessary transport. Within 2 weeks we have decided to build a model stall featuring new feeding and watering systems. The first secretaries, agricultural directors and zootechnic experts present here must do likewise. You should also experiment, and your results will be compared with those obtained by the ministry, instead of each working at random. Buildings should be as inexpensive as possible and permit simple feeding and watering systems.

Similarly, we must rationally utilize all available space. As you have seen, we can have a 2.5 turnover in fattening pigs from 30 to 110 kg; that is to say, we can fatten 2.5 pigs a year in one enclosure. As for piglets, since they need 90 days to reach a weight of 30 kg, we can have 3.5 or even 4 series a year in one enclosure. This is efficiency: For meat poultry we have established at least 5 batches a year, and this is compulsory. I bring up those animals as an example since their turnover is higher and they both supply meat and permit a better utilization of space, so that the facilities we currently have should suffice to produce the meat we need. Naturally, this requires good organization, order and discipline. Poultry incubation periods must be observed so that we do not need to transport 1-day chicks by truck, but can take them a few meters from the complex incubator to the raising facility. We can thus cut down death rates and fuel consumption.

We must examine the problem of intensive space utilization. By observing appropriate densities we must make maximum use of existing facilities; by which I do not mean overcrowding, since I do not want to hear any justification for a high death rate. As for cattle, I want to call your attention to the fact that our self-supply program envisages that cattle should be slaughtered at 1 year and a half. That program must be altered. No animal should be slaughtered at 1 and a half years! The weight we aim for cannot be achieved in 1 and a half years. In our conditions, we need 2 years to fatten an animal to 400 kg, while an animal raised on pasture land needs 2 years and 3 months, or 3 years and 4 months [as published]. We must immediately modify the program provisions and apply what we have decided today to foddering norms. An animal should not be slaughtered before 23-24 months. An animal raised on pasture land -- whether in cooperatives, state enterprises or by private farmers -- should be kept 2 years and 2, 3 or 4 months until it reaches the right weight. This is the only way to obtain both the beef and the number of cattle we need. On improved pasture land we can obtain an average daily increase of 700-750 grams. We cannot hope to obtain increases larger than has been envisaged in foddering norms. We must eliminate plans which call for unrealistic increases!

I call your attention very seriously to the fact that we must draw up a special program for cattle and not slaughter almost anything for 2 years -- except for cows that do not produce anymore. Naturally, we already have a number of animals that can reach the prescribed weight within a year, since they are now 1 year or almost 1 year old. For a period of 1 and a half or even 2 years, the 15 kg beef consumption envisaged in the program should be cut back. We must explain to the people that this is the only way to achieve a normal livestock situation. Practically speaking, at a farm that has 1,000 cows scheduled to calve in 1982 and 1983, we cannot afford to slaughter any animal, because all heifers must be bred. Young bulls must reach 2 years of age, and only in February 1984 can we begin to slaughter some of the calves born this March. As for young cows, for each 1,000 cows we must have 1,500 heifers and young cows. Heifers must be bred at 2 years and 3 months. This is how we must proceed for a rational animal breeding and to obtain sufficient milk and meat. With the 10.5 million cattle we should have now, for each 3 million calving cows we must have at least 4 million heifers and young cows, plus about 3-3.5 million young bulls. These are the figures from which we must proceed in planning livestock facilities. I have elaborated on this issue because we must take resolute measures concerning dairy cows and cattle, and thus achieve a normal situation within the current 5-year plan.

As of this year we must consider supplementing the program for poultry and pork. This year, some of the sows that are to be fattened should also have one litter of piglets. In practice that means that they will be delivered with a delay of at most 2 months. We must endeavor to obtain 1-1.5 million piglets more; the pigs envisaged to be slaughtered -- over 1 million -- should not be slaughtered this year and next year. In the coming 2 years the people should be supplied with more pork instead of beef. [as published]

The same considerations apply to chicks. We have a certain reserve, based on 5 batches of chicks yearly, but we should be able to have 5.5 batches with good organization. We can also cut back the slaughter program for lambs and try to have an additional lambing for at least some of the sheep. In 2 years -- 1982 and 83 -- we will have 3 lambings. Not all the sheep, but at least 2 million should have 3 lambings. We will thus obtain additional quantities of meat.

We are currently working on a program to raise an additional 2 million Merino sheep during this 5-year plan. This should also be achieved through additional lambings and by stopping lamb slaughter. With 2 million more Merino sheep we will not need to import wool anymore, and will even have 2,500 tons above and beyond requirements. We will not need to import either wool or skins.

We are also endeavoring to develop a new breed of sheep which produce 200-240 liters of milk yearly. By 1985 we plan to have 400,000-500,000 such sheep. This is primarily a milk sheep, and is very well suited for private farms. One farmer raising five such sheep can produce all the milk and meat he needs, and they are easy to raise. Not everyone can have a cow, but any cooperative member can raise five sheep.

With a production of silo corn as I mentioned above, any cooperative member that has 3,000 square meters of land can keep a cow and raise 2 pigs. However, we have envisaged that the cooperative should give him both fodder concentrate and bulk fodder for his livestock. All cooperative members must raise livestock. In order to ensure appropriate supplies, all cooperative members and other people must raise cattle and sheep, and that applies as well to agronomists, veterinary surgeons, teachers and mayors. Self-management and self-supply mean primarily production -- private production and then self-supply.

Implementation of all those provisions requires special organizational measures, improvements in and rational utilization of all available space. Additional investment projects will have to be carried out, particularly for cattle.

Measures must also be taken to ensure the necessary personnel for animal breeding. The best cooperative members must be selected for the animal breeding sector. The deputy chairman that the cooperative will appoint -- and who as a rule is supposed to work in the animal breeding sector -- must be a skilled person who can indeed manage the animal breeding sector. His remuneration comes immediately next to that of the chairman, precisely with a view to having a good man there who can lead that particularly important sector for the development of our agriculture. We have established special remuneration for animal breeding personnel. Working in conditions similar to those at state agricultural enterprises, they will receive equal pay. In view of the fact that they also enjoy other advantages at the cooperative -- their own personal plot of land and aid in kind at pension age -- we decided that they should receive 80 percent of the pension of workers employed in state agricultural units. We must abandon the idea that anyone can work in the animal breeding sector; this is a profession and must be exercised by skilled professionals. We must streamline personnel; we must select the best among them, send them to school and continually train them so as to have good animal breeders. Shepherds will have to be paid more, in keeping with the number of sheep they tend, of course. We must have permanent shepherds who can tend the sheep properly.

We will appeal to workers employed in industry to return to agriculture, particularly nonskilled workers; let us give them the necessary conditions and send them to work in the animal breeding sector. Practically speaking, their pay will not be lower than that of nonskilled industrial workers, and their pension conditions will be the same.

The animal breeding sector is the sector to which we must devote the greatest attention and which we must put on its feet within the next 3-4 years; that is, within the current 5-year plan. For that purpose, we must implement the measures we have discussed here today.

Esteemed comrades, you have seen the measures designed to improve the remuneration law. In fact, it is a new law altogether. By increasing the price of agricultural products and by achieving the planned productions we can increase the incomes of cooperative members by about 25 percent. That is the basis for the norms established, which in fact ensure a 25 percent increase in incomes. We have adopted norms equal to those applying to state agricultural enterprises so that the cooperative sector can supply similar amounts of labor and production and derive similar income; and if the cooperatives exceed the planned production, they will receive additional income.

Those measures ensure an appropriate relationship between incomes, in other branches of activity and incomes in agriculture. However, we recognize that a certain differentiation is necessary, in view of the additional income and the conditions enjoyed by village inhabitants as compared to the expense of city people. The achievement of an equitable relationship between incomes in industry and other branches, and incomes in agriculture must result in increased efforts to achieve the important tasks given agriculture, and must motivate a larger number of young people to remain in villages and others to even return to villages.

I have spoken about the remuneration established for the animal breeding sector. Once again I want to state that we have amended those remunerations in order to secure permanent, well-trained and highly qualified workers here, and in order to raise the animal breeding sector up to the level of the party program provisions, of our potential and of market supply requirements.

We have established improved norms and a better relationship between the incomes of cooperative members and those of managerial cadres, in accordance with each one's responsibilities and obligations. I think you have noticed that the remuneration of managerial cadres, beginning with the chairman is linked to the incomes of cooperative members. Everyone must be aware of the fact that he can make more money if the cooperative members earn more. Hence, everyone should endeavor to organize the production and provide the cooperative members with work, so that incomes should increase all around.

We also proceeded from the principle that 70 percent of the base income should be linked to the production achieved, and only 30 percent to complexity [complexitate] and other incomes. Like in industry, real incomes must be linked to production.

The law concerning the remuneration of workers, managers and all cadres of state agricultural enterprises will also be reviewed; their income, too, must be linked to production.

Those were a few of the things I wanted to emphasize in connection with the remuneration law. We will debate and begin implementing it. It will of course be endorsed by the Grand National Assembly. However, until then all activities will have to be organized, and should amendments or additions become necessary we will proceed accordingly, so that the law is fully in keeping with the new tasks and new conditions in agriculture.

Esteemed comrades, I would also like to call your attention to problems concerning agricultural machinery. We have not had the time to go through the proposals sent by counties on improving and developing machinery station. It would seem that the comrades applied themselves to the counties' requirements; needless to say, should there be more -- we will see. We will probably proceed from those proposals. However, we want to see for ourselves whether some comrades have not been too generous or too stingy. Of course, we must also consider using animals in place of machinery.

We must take further measures to improve our machinery systems. We have standardized tractors. Now the machine-building industry has introduced changes which would seem to enhance the productivity of one tractor by about 30-40 percent. For example, a 65 hp tractor can work with 5 plows -- instead of 3 -- and thus save up to 30 percent fuel consumption.

However, one of the most important problems is the rational utilization of the machinery system. Already this year we must devise a way of coupling machines so as to be able to perform several operations simultaneously, on the same tractor run, such as preparation, sowing and maintenance. I have asked the first secretaries to examine this problem, each in his county. The ministry has prepared some projects in this respect. We must begin to assemble and couple the machines so that in spring, with the machines we now have, we should be able to obtain maximum productivity. In the future we will work on developing new systems of multipurpose machines which should perform several operations simultaneously. Such aggregate-machines will permit us to eliminate indefinite numbers of tractor runs, to reduce the duration of operations and to cut back fuel consumption, thus reducing material expenditures. We have appointed a team to work on this project. However, until the new machinery systems are ready we will use the ones we have. I know that many of our people have shown an innovative spirit; if they have ideas and have obtained results in this respect, let them present them. We should endeavor to select the best solutions. This is a problem that cannot be solved by the ministry engineers alone, particularly since some of them have been there for 20 years and have forgotten what agriculture is all about. Neither can it be solved by people at research institutes alone. Hence, we must involve more people active in production, mechanics and engineers in devising solutions.

Here, too, I want to mention that by 20-25 February we must finish repairing all tractors and agricultural machines. We must not enter the agricultural campaign -- which starts at the end of February -- with unrepaired tractors, sowing or other machines. The combines will probably be left over, but they can wait until May, except for those which are to be employed for fodder in April and May.

Esteemed comrades, I would like to speak now about the question of crop rotation. We have been told that there have been proposals and discussions and that decisions have been taken on crop rotation in all units. We will accept the countries' proposals, provided of course that all crops will be realized as planned.

We must make improvements in the fodder plan; a certain area must be set aside from the very beginning for silo corn; including of course the second crop. Practically speaking, the entire second crop must be ensiled, and corncobs must be ensiled separately. We must take measures in each county and at central level to obtain all silo from second crops; similarly, we must decide how much of the first crop should be ensiled, with a view to implementing the entire fodder program.

Although this winter is a difficult one, once crop rotation has been decided all preparations for the spring operations can begin, particularly the manuring. By the end of February only the fermenting manure should be left to transport. All the rest must be carried away, with all means available. Let us have a general clean-up at complexes, farms, everywhere. This is also a matter of hygiene. Even the Health Ministry must exercise strict supervision in this respect. Manure and dung dumped and kept for years constitute hotbeds of infection for both animals and people. We must completely eliminate this situation!

One of the priorities of this season is also completely clearing hay and corncobs left in the fields. Everything must be carried away; nothing may be left in the fields for any reason! By the end of February we must also complete whatever plowing is still to be done and redo badly plowed patches. In the Ialomita, Calarasi and Guirgiu Counties I have seen badly plowed ends of fields, where 10 and even 15 meters were left unplowed. Some loess depressions have not been plowed yet. Each plot of land should be checked, and since the soil is now frozen, it should be plowed and cleared in depth, with spades if necessary, so that during January and February we should thoroughly prepare for the sowing campaign in spring.

Simultaneously, we must ensure that contracts are concluded -- with the participation of specialized enterprises -- for beets, sunflower, flax, castor-oil seed, vegetables and so forth. What I mean is that producing enterprises must check and ascertain that the plots of land earmarked for the respective crops are adequate, well-worked, appropriately fertilized, etc. The same enterprises are also responsible for checking seed and ensuring that it is of good quality. That, of course, in no way detracts from the responsibility of the units' management and specialists; however, those who sign a contract and make a downpayment should supervise operations. This is an obligation that must be strictly observed. Measures must be taken to ensure that all units fulfill their obligations; that includes the grain storing enterprise, which is the contract party which makes the downpayment, and which should check and make sure that the wheat has sprouted. It must also make sure that the barley has been set aside for corn. Only if the results of the control on preparations and crop progress are positive is the downpayment approved and paid. If anyone signs the papers without checking he will have to pay out of his own pocket. We have decided that no interest should be paid for downpayments; however, any unit that does not achieve the production will have to pay interest. Here, too, we must have order and discipline.

Work on fruit trees must be performed during the winter. Such work, including treatment and preparations for spring planting, which was traditionally done in winter, has been discontinued, although as is known, digging and clearing for fruit trees and vineyards should be done now, in February. Now the soil can still retain water; however, that kind of digging should have been done in the fall. Seedlings must also be prepared and placed in hothouses, greenhouses or orchards in appropriate beds of stable manure, covered with hay or polyethylene. We must secure the largest possible seedlings well in time so as to be able to achieve early crops.

I also want to speak about problems concerning land melioration and irrigation. All necessary measures must be taken to complete drainage operations and to deepen and regulate ditches. We must eliminate the habit of beginning drainage work in March, April and May, which causes damage to crops. All such work must be done now, in winter. Similarly, we must immediately spread the resulting dirt which can be used to smooth out land depressions and holes. All the means that transport units can make available should be used and the situation must be remedied by spring! Irrigation work must also be completed and tested. The practice of waiting for the month of June to activate irrigation systems must be discontinued.

I will ask the comrades active in agriculture, the ministry leadership and the first secretaries to examine the current irrigation systems, to repair them now, in winter, and to have them ready for use; at the same time, they should examine the situation concerning drainage operations and take the necessary measures.

Everyone must be out working. There can be no recess in agriculture. The work that has to be done is of such magnitude that daily efforts must be invested in it, whatever the weather.

As for the actual spring operations, we will organize a special meeting in the second half of February. Here, however, I want to state that we must not allow a repetition of what happened last year; we must take every necessary measure to implement the prescribed plant densities and production at any cost. We must not have less than 30,000 kg of beets per hectare, and for that a density of 80,000-100,000 plants is required. Even if beets are planted at the beginning of May, if appropriate density is observed we should still have 30,000-35,000 kg per hectare by the beginning of October. If potatoes are planted at a density of 50,000-60,000 plants per hectare the crop cannot drop under 30,000-35,000 kg per hectare. On irrigated land and in areas with sufficient rain, corn crops cannot fail to yield 5,000-6,000 kg per hectare at a density of 50,000-60,000-70,000 and up to 80,000 plants per hectare. Why is irrigation necessary in areas recording a humidity of 800-900-1,000 liters a year, which is 2-3 times more than in the Baragan plain? Some complain of too much water, but if they do good work and ensure the prescribed densities, they can reap better crops than in the Baragan, which needs to be irrigated. The seed situation must also be reviewed to ensure that everything necessary is available to complete the sowing and all other spring operations in good conditions.

Esteemed comrades, as of next week both state agricultural enterprises, agricultural machinery stations and cooperatives can begin to organize general meetings, so as to be finished by at the latest 8-10 February. Those meetings should discuss the problems encountered in 1981 in the spirit of the Central Committee plenum discussions and of the conclusions of our meeting today. Primary attention should be given to debating problems and establishing measures to fulfill this year's plan. Practically speaking, all cooperatives and units must organize their activities so as to obtain the production planned. No justification will be accepted, from anyone, for low production. Should problems emerge that require organizational measures, such as replacing cadres, due measures should be taken, and those who have failed as organizers or were not up to the job should be transferred to other activities where they can be of use. The people appointed to each post must be able to ensure good leadership, good organization and fulfillment of the plan.

We must take resolute measures to strengthen order and discipline, and to allocate manpower judiciously, beginning with those employed in the animal breeding sector. Work teams and groups must be formed, and each of them must take over its respective job and be accountable for it for the entire year.

Everything that has been discussed here -- the programs and measures -- must be debated and each state cooperative unit must work out its own programs of tangible measures. We do not need formal general meetings. Let us organize working meetings at which the problems, targets and measures will be discussed thoroughly and at which firmness will be taken toward shortcomings. The past few days I received letters from a number of cooperatives talking especially about disorder and abuses. It is certainly each person's right to write about the problems concerning him, and I do not want to give the impression that we want to stop this right. However, cooperative members must have their say at general meetings; make them struggle there, within the collective they belong to, so as to remove those who commit abuses and do not fulfill their duty, and so that they act to put things right.

I want to appeal to the agricultural bodies, to the cooperative union and the leadership of county party committees to properly organize the general meetings, discuss problems seriously and work out the necessary measures so as to put order and discipline in state agricultural units, agricultural cooperatives and in all fields of activity.

At the general meetings, we must ensure that all people participate in work. The law on remuneration envisages that beginning with the chairman, all people are obliged to work a certain number of days annually or fulfill a certain norm -- a certain amount of work in the production process. Even the bookkeeper should not receive any remuneration unless he participates and performs certain agricultural work. He should leave his paperwork and work in the field when necessary to pick fruit and tomatoes, sow or plant vegetables or work in the vineyard or orchard and so forth. All people should participate in such work, including the children of cooperative members, children of all people in the given commune -- beginning at age 10.

In establishing the work program for teams, we should take into consideration the participation of all people in work, including the families of those working in the cooperative, in the state unit and all those who live in the given commune. This is because all derive their food from that source, both the engineer, the veterinary surgeon and the bookkeeper; all those people receive wheat and other products, and thus all of them must work and be productive! Just by pushing paper one cannot achieve crops! When an urgent problem emerges in agriculture -- for instance, if weeds are growing in wheat fields -- schools should be closed and all people should work. Let us take children -- as used to be done -- and together with the teacher and all other officials in the commune, beginning with the mayor, weed thistle and horse thistle and so forth in a couple of days. Therefore, when urgent problems emerge all people must participate in agricultural work.

General meetings should conduct their discussions along this line. They should work out measures, including where each person should work.

I am stressing all this so that it is understood that we have to introduce a new thinking and spirit into agriculture. We must see to it that the lands available to us yield as much as we have proposed they yield. However, this requires order, discipline, work and the fulfillment of duties under the established conditions.

Those are the problems we have to discuss in general meetings and that must be well understood by all people. Let us discuss them before that at the party meetings. The communists must understand that they cannot be members of the communist party if they do not fulfill their role in the production process where they work. Let us see to it that the general meetings fulfill their role as a supreme leading body of cooperatives and state units in keeping with the provisions of the law. They must decide on replacing those who do not do their duty. General meetings also establish what the chairman and the chief engineer must do. General meetings are the supreme leaders of cooperative and state units. Let us also see to it that the leading council operates in keeping with the tasks devolving on it and with maximum responsibility. Let us see that the members of the leading council understand that they have a collective responsibility. They should not wait until letters are sent to Bucharest to the Central Committee. Should a cooperative member or worker note that things are not progressing properly, he must go to the chairman, to the party secretary and ask for a workers meeting, and say: "We must restore order." This is what shows his status of owner and producer; each one should act as owner, should check how work is progressing throughout the year, and he whose duty it is to perform administrative work must fulfill the will of the general meeting of owners and work as he is expected to.

Let us thus proceed to increase the role of general meetings, introducing order and discipline in the proper operation of leading councils of cooperative and state units in keeping with their tasks and rights.

I have not referred to veterinary surgeons who are also present here. The problems of veterinary surgery must be discussed separately. We cannot be satisfied with the current situation regarding the health and care of animals. There is a lack of discipline and order in that sector as well. We must define responsibilities well and take measures to strictly respect sanitary norms in all units. We must ensure the necessary vaccines and medicines for treatment and for combating diseases. After a disease has broken out at an animal breeding complex, nothing can be done any more.

It is necessary for us to seriously examine things, to revise our overall program and the organizational framework of activity carried out by veterinary surgeons, and to work out the necessary measures so that they will fulfill their role in ensuring the health of animals, which is closely linked to people's health conditions. The veterinary directorate and the veterinary institute must fulfill their role not like appendages but as specialized bodies that work out norms and regulations which have to be fulfilled even by the chairman, the chief engineer and the animal breeding specialists.

We must understand that the veterinary surgeon has his own responsibility and that the norms established by veterinary medicine and the veterinary regulations are compulsory for all people. In this respect, as it used to be in the past, the veterinary surgeon must have his full rights and, if need be, even punish the chairman and the director of the given unit if because of them veterinary norms are violated. I am dwelling on this because that is how we should see things and that is how we should work out measures to eliminate the very serious state of things in the field of animal health care.

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to mention that we have everything available so that beginning already with the current year we can radically improve agricultural activity. To fulfill our programs in the animal breeding sector and generally in agriculture, we have a secure and good material basis. We have all the conditions available so that agriculture will yield good results this year. Let us act in this spirit, let us do all we can so that Romanian agriculture will be in keeping with the requirements set forth by the general plan on our socioeconomic development, and so that it will make a more significant contribution to Socialist Romania's general development. All those who are working in agriculture should view it as an obligation and honorable duty to spare no efforts to fulfill the program established by the party and state leadership.

I am convinced that all those who are active in agriculture, including the party bodies and people's councils, will draw the necessary conclusions and take most decisive and responsible action to achieve the results we wish for in that important sector of our national economy.

I want to wish all people increasingly better results in their activity. I would be very glad if in the fall we would have very good results in agriculture and all animal breeding units, if each one would want to hold a frontranking place in his branch and field of activity.

I wish all of you great success and good health!

(Loud, prolonged applause. Long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu - Many Happy Returns!" The participants in the meeting expressed, through repeated applause, their complete adherence to the conclusions and tasks resulting from the extensive analysis presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm they gave a longstanding ovation to the RCP -- our nation's leading force -- to the RCP secretary and president of our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, thus paying warm and fervent homage to him on his coming birthday)

AUREL DUMA MEETS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU282023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Hague, 28 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Max van der Stoep, minister for foreign affairs of the Netherlands, and conducted talks with K.W. Reinink, general director of political affairs of the Dutch Foreign Ministry. During the talks the two sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Dutch relations and examined new ways and means of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation on multiple plane, in the economic field in particular.

Views were also exchanged on some aspects of the current international life, especially questions of peace and security in Europe, the special importance being highlighted of intensified efforts toward halting the arms race, the deployment of new medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, in conditions of equal security for all. Special attention was paid to questions of the Madrid meeting the wish being expressed that everything possible be done for it to yield concrete results meeting the aspirations of the European peoples and leading to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the ensurance of the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation on the continent.

GNA DELEGATION MEETS GDR'S HONECKER, OTHERS

AU281924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 28, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, received Nicolae Glosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania, who is paying a visit of friendship to the GDR, at head of a Romanian parliamentary delegation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of close friendship and productive collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and GDR, between the peoples of the two countries. The joint determination was reasserted to develop and deepen political, economic, cultural and technical-scientific relations in keeping with those covenanted during the top-level meetings.

During the interview current international questions were approached, the common wish being expressed to make sustained efforts for overcoming the state of tension existing in the contemporary world, for making decisive steps on the road of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, for ensuring a climate of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Horst Sindermann and by Gheorghe Tache, Romania's ambassador in the GDR.

The same day, the GNA delegation met with Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. During the interview aspects were approached of the further development of the bilateral relations, of collaboration in the economic, technical-scientific and cultural-artistic domains.

Official talks also started between the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania and a delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR. The high responsibility was highlighted on the occasion the parliaments and parliamentarians have for maintaining and consolidating peace.

In the evening, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian delegation.

MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER HAS TALKS IN HUNGARY

AU281919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, conducted talks with Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, and with Adam Juhasz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Romanian minister also met with Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade.

Questions were examined as regards cooperation and specialization in machine building between the two countries, and measures were set for the further development of collaboration, especially in the field of transport means, rolling stock, chemical and food industries.

Assessing in the positive that the deliveries of machinery and equipment are over 50 percent of the volume of goods exchanges between the two countries, the sides covenanted new measures for the expansion and diversification of the mutual deliveries in that domain.

ENERGY MINISTER MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

AU291025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 29 Jan (AGERPRES) -- An exchange of messages of friendship took place in Algiers between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, Romania's president and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, secretary-general of the Front de Liberation Nationale. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the Algerian head of state by Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric energy, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Algerian Joint Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

During the talks between the Romanian minister and the Algerian president, Romania's and Algeria's wish was expressed to deepen the relations of friendship between the two peoples, to expand and diversify commercial exchanges, the mutually advantageous cooperation. The role incumbent on the joint commission for the development of bilateral relations on multiple planes was also highlighted, as well as the two sides' wish for the present reunion to conclude with concrete results.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

MINISTER CITED ON SALES OF FOOD, OTHER ITEMS

AU281046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 28, in an interview Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of domestic trade, gave to newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA stressed that this year the volume of goods to be sold will be in excess of 232 billion lei, marking a 4.6 percent growth as compared to the previous year. The sales of foodstuffs will go up by an average four percent and those of industrial goods, by five percent. As compared to the previous year there shall be sold greater amounts of milk, cheese, butter, eggs, pastas, and other foodstuffs as well as potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

There have been ensured the amounts needed for supplying the entire population with cereals, meat, sugar and edible oil, Ana Muresan said, in view of securing the planned quantities for a normal consumption of the population.

The supply shall be differentiated according to the structure of the population, by branches of activity, kind of physical effort, by urban and rural localities, according to the consumption traditions. To this end the delivery of goods for the supply to the population has been enhanced by three billion lei.

At the same time the trade network shall be expanded in 1982 by newly-built supermarkets (particularly in the country's mining zones) catering complexes, marketplaces and by some 1,000 new trade units.

PRISTINA RADIO CRITICIZES ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD281218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 28 Jan 82

["New Untruths From Tirana" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- In its attempt to undermine the spirit in which preparations for the 12th LCY Congress are proceedings, Albania is spreading various slanders and untruths, Pristina radio said in a commentary last night. The latest issue of ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the Albanian Workers Party, carries the invention that the 18th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia demanded the abolition of provincial autonomy.

Not a word is said about the fact that this session considered the tasks in the implementation of the Constitution and in the building and strengthening of unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Nothing is said either about the fact that the conclusions of this session were adopted unanimously after extensive public debate during which, quite naturally, various views were expressed. Instead of printing the truth, Tirana says that intranational disintegration was in evidence at the session.

The Pristina radio commentary also points out the double standards and hypocrisy in the speech by the new Albanian premier, Carcani. On the one hand, he apparently extended his hand to his neighbor, declaring himself in favor of "friendship with the Yugoslav peoples and of noninterference in internal affairs," while on the other he repeated Albania's irredentist demands and attacks against Yugoslavia, bringing into question the sincerity of his earlier stance.

Instead of slanders, Tirana should face its own people, from whom it hides the truth, and instead of accusations about life in Yugoslavia and Kosovo, it should pay greater attention to its own problems, the Pristina radio commentary concludes.

SERBIAN LC VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU271230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] TANJUG -- Under the conditions of very complex and contradictory trends in the world, the LCY and the League of Communists of Serbia face very significant tasks in the field of international relations.

This is the basic conclusion of an expanded session of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia yesterday (presided over by Svetislav Popovic) which discussed the preliminary draft resolution of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia on the tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia in the field of foreign policy and international cooperation.

It was emphasized at the session that, proceeding from the continuity of Yugoslavia's policy, the League of Communists of Serbia would be actively engaged in developing comprehensive international activity and cooperation and thereby make a significant contribution to further consolidating the independence and strengthening the international position and security of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia as well as to the struggle for peace, international relations based on equality and for progress and socialism in the world. It was also pointed out that, in developing international cooperation for the coming period, the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces should continue to develop their mutual cooperation and mutually exchange information on the results of that cooperation.

At its session, the commission also discussed the Yugoslav-Albanian relations. It was stated that Yugoslavia advocates the principles of noninterference and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Tirana's anti-Yugoslav campaign, which has not lessened since the known counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, was condemned at the session.

It was noted that last year the commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Albania amounted to a total value of \$135 million and that this year the bilateral contacts continue on the basis of strict respect for mutual interests and reciprocity in cooperation.

The commission also discussed the international political situation, especially the situation in Europe, and certain current questions of trends in the workers' and communist movement in the world.

TANJUG CRITICIZES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON MACEDONIA

LD281928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Todor Zhivkov has stated that relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are developing well, especially in the economic field, but that the level achieved "does not correspond to either the objective needs, or the real possibilities of the two countries."

The head of the Bulgarian party and state set forth this assessment in an extensive interview with representatives of the Pergamon Press publishing house of New York. As far as controversial issues in Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation were concerned, Zhivkov maintained that they, including the so-called "Macedonian question", should "become the object of joint scientific study and interpretation."

Zhivkov did not reveal the essence of the controversial issues. He said that "in fact, there is no polemic" because "materials on the so-called controversial issues have not been published in Bulgarian information media." On the other hand, he spoke of frequent polemics in the Yugoslav press.

However, Zhivkov failed to mention the series of texts published in the Bulgarian press which denied the Macedonian people and claimed that a number of well-known figures from Macedonian history were prominent Bulgarian revolutionaries or educators.

The interviewers asked the secretary general to the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria whether the polemic on that matter would cease "if Bulgaria has no territorial claims towards Yugoslavia and if it is pleased with the solutions after World War II."

"Recognition of the political realities and state borders created after the World War II is conditioned by the objective laws of international relations which have found expression in the UN Charter and in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference," replied Zhivkov. He said that the question could be reduced not to whether or not Bulgaria was "pleased with solutions after World War II," but to its "voluntary and factual compliance with the obligations, as a member-country of the Helsinki conference."

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD272312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Lusaka, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Activities of the Nonaligned Movement and the situation in southern Africa dominated the talks today between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma.

Vrhovec, now on an African tour, spent one hour at the Lusaka airport on his way from Luanda to Maputo.

Vrhovec told newsmen that in his talks with Goma, the two countries' joint approach was confirmed regarding the indispensability of encouraging the activity of the nonaligned and solid preparations for the forthcoming seventh nonaligned summit.

Goma stated that Yugoslavia and Zambia share the concern over the aggravating international situation and believe that the Nonaligned Movement offers what is perhaps the only chance of preserving world peace.

CANADIAN PERMISSION FOR 'USTASHA' MEETING PROTESTED

LD261432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Despite its frequently reiterated stance that it will frustrate the activity of enemy emigres and terrorists, Canada recently permitted a meeting of Ustasha terrorists under the title "The Fourth Assembly" to be held quite legally on the shores of Lake Ontario. A commentary, which BORBA will issue tomorrow, expresses surprise and protest over the fact that this "obvious anti-Yugoslav manifestation was held with the approval of Canadian authorities." The commentator wonders whether what is at stake is the abandonment of joint efforts and responsibility for the further development of Yugoslav-Canadian friendship, duplicity in the approach to "one's own" and "someone else's" terrorism, or something else.

This meeting was held by members of the Croat National Council, the terrorists who, in their struggle against Yugoslavia, make use of all aspects of violence leaving bloody trails behind them. They injured Vice Consul Djogovic in Lyons in 1975, tried to kill Consul Topic in Duesseldorf in 1976, hijacked a TWA aircraft and killed a policeman in New York in 1977 and were killing our emigrants in the United States in 1978... [TANJUG ellipses]

Canada's action is all the more incomprehensible because this is a friendly country which closely cooperates with Yugoslavia in international organizations, on the economic plane and on the plane of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Canada has involved itself in the struggle for more equitable economic relations and to reduce the gap between the north and the south. The two countries are linked by Canadians of Yugoslav origin and also by a number of other positive stimuli and actions which the meetings of members of the Ustasha underground can only harm, says BORBA.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS TO BE RENEWED

AU252016 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 82 p 14

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- It can be expected that foreign newspapers, which were unobtainable because of the well-known shortage of foreign currency, will soon reappear on our newsstands. In reply to a question put to him by foreign correspondents, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said that measures are being taken to ensure foreign currency for imports of foreign newspapers. Several meetings were held and I believe that solutions will soon be found, Dragan said.

The fact that there were no foreign papers for a time has caused the country much damage. Large funds are not necessary: last year, for instance, \$8 million were spent on imports of foreign papers, Dragan said. Yugoslavia is an open country and it will confirm this also on this apparently "small" problem.

DJURANOVIC VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD270832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, wrote the introduction to the first issue of the new periodical NUKLEARNA TEHNOLOGIJA [Nuclear Technology], a specialized and informative periodical for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It is published by the Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Energy in Vinca, while the founder is the Nuklin Business Community for the Research, Development and Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy.

"The countries with a lower economic potential are also faced by restrictions dependent on the increase in the prices of energy raw material," Veselin Djuranovic writes. He stresses that most such countries seek partnership with that political grouping with which they are also linked by other mutual economic relations.

In describing the orientation of the EEC countries and of the CEMA countries and their efforts to resolve the energy problems within these groupings, Djuranovic draws attention in particular to our country and to developing countries.

"Yugoslavia, together with the group of developing countries, represents that grouping which feels the consequences of the energy crisis in two ways -- in the increase in the price of energy raw materials and in the increase in the prices of new technologies."

Recalling that our country has at its disposal limited reserves of energy raw material, the president of the Federal Executive Council writes: "Some of the developing countries have directed their future energy plans to increasing the introduction of nuclear energy. The basic reason for the majority of developing countries introducing nuclear energy is the need to ensure energy sources on a long-term basis along with simultaneous adoption of new technology." Djuranovic mentions the limited possibilities of developing countries in this sphere, a limitation which is reflected above all in the shortage of technology that would make the use of nuclear fuels possible. He stresses that "this technology" is carefully protected and still represents the property of a narrow circle of industrially highly developed countries."

Speaking about the need for long-term analysis of various forms of energy, in particular of electric power, Djuranovic stresses that, on the basis of such an analysis, it can be concluded that in the year 2000 we shall produce about 230 terawatt-hours [terawat] of electric power, which is about four times more than 1980. Djuranovic says that he believes nuclear energy will contribute considerably more to meeting Yugoslavia's requirements until the end of this century and recalls that we must at the same time also build considerable capacities of classic thermal powerplants. Speaking about the need to develop, as well as introduce and master, new technologies, the president of the Federal Executive Council says that "our industry should also be given the opportunity to build nuclear powerplants in the country. It is certain that within the framework of this program of building nuclear powerplants we shall seek a relevant partner abroad, but this presumes," Veselin Djuranovic stresses, "that our industry should gradually and in a planned manner take on a growing part of the total volume of this capital investment venture."

Djuranovic stresses that this is an exceptional challenge to our industry, and that "our growing interest in the development of nuclear energy also stems from the need to ensure the transfer of technology by committing our own scientific and specialized potentials." Stressing that without our own relevant development program we shall not be able to keep pace with the foreign partner, Djuranovic recalls the investments in nuclear energy in our country to date and the foundation already created, which has provided a firm base for such cooperation. Veselin Djuranovic stresses in particular as a no less significant reason "our political intention to fight for equitable international economic relations which, in the sphere of nuclear energy, constitute a sensitive political question from the very outset." Speaking about countries which are only beginning to import normal commercial and trade clauses [as received], Djuranovic says that "such conditions increasingly represent a form of new neocolonial relations in which those who still do not have such technology will have to depend forever on great nuclear powers."

In the leading article for the journal NUKLEARNA TECHNOLOGIJA, Veselin Djuranovic devotes particular attention to our nuclear energy development program, warning that long-term needs for energy impose the need for close links between energy policy and general industrial development, especially the development of engineering and electrical engineering. "Proceeding from the fact that the application of nuclear technology in energy policy is the joint interest of all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in our country, the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces should set out the bases of the joint policy and unified concept of development in this sphere by agreement and in accordance with the SFRY Constitution," Veselin Djuranovic writes.

"The SFRY Presidency has established that the basic aim of the policy of developing the application of nuclear energy in our country must be independent involvement to ensure that through complete use and unification of all our possibilities and linking with the achievements and potential of some nonaligned and other countries, independent of the monopolistic position of the nuclear powers, we develop nuclear technology and equip ourselves for independent development in this sphere." Such an approach is worked out in the agreement on the bases of the long-term plan on the development and application of nuclear energy in Yugoslavia up to the year 2000. At the same time, Djuranovic says, it represents a starting point for working out relevant agreements and self-management agreements on carrying out certain strategic aims envisaged in planned projections. Djuranovic emphasizes, among other things, that nuclear energy scientific research organizations must take on this task together with associated labor organizations which are active in the development of nuclear energy.

Veselin Djuranovic writes in particular about the need for the agreement to initiate the adoption of a special social agreement to establish a joint approach on soliciting offers from foreign organizations and governments "by means of which the elements of decisions and proposed decisions on choosing a nuclear fuel cycle and types of nuclear powerplants are established."

"The agreement obliges those taking part to try to promote activity in this sphere," Veselin Djuranovic emphasizes. Particular emphasis in this connection is placed on the fact that interested organizations of associated labor in a special agreement will establish a method and conditions for depositing spent fuel and storing radioactive waste from processing and other sources. Proceeding from the specific features of nuclear energy and the need to ensure maximum security in its use, as well as the implementation of the SFRY's international obligations, the agreement will express the participants' agreement to regulate in a unified way the following aspects in particular by means of regulations from the federation, republics and autonomous provinces: the construction and use of nuclear projects and installations, research, exploitation, processing, transport, storage and movement of nuclear raw materials and nuclear materials; security at work and physical protection of nuclear installations and materials, as well as monitoring and supervision of nuclear material, protection of the environment, responsibility for nuclear damage and determining organs of supervision and organizations which will be concerned with issues of the monitoring, inspection and use of nuclear energy, as well as the spheres of competence of such organs and organizations."

"Our belief in success," Veselin Djuranovic writes finally, "is based on the firmness and strength of our unity, which has demonstrated the ability to defend what has been gained and with this undertaking to enter into the struggle for an even better future. Therefore we see the need to prove our ability to continue and promote LCY policy based on Tito's ideas by means of long-term planning of our joint and united development in all spheres. Which represent a fundamental support of our general development."

URANIUM MINE TO BEGIN PRODUCTION IN 1983

AU201334 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 82 p 6

[A. Mistic report]

[Text] Gorneja Vas, 18 Jan -- Eng Dusan Pensa, director of the Zirovski Vrh uranium mine which is under construction in Gorneja Vas, has said that regular production of "yellowcake", the concentrate from which nuclear fuel is obtained, will begin on 1 July next year. The quantity of "yellowcake" will total 120 tons from which 16 tons of nuclear fuel will be obtained. This is sufficient to meet the annual needs of our Krsko nuclear powerplant of 632 megawatts installed power.

In reply to the question as to when one can expect the first rods of enriched uranium which are used as fuel in nuclear powerplants, Director Pensa said:

In the second half of 1985, the results mentioned are very important not only as a confirmation of the fact that our country also possesses sources of uranium ore and the possibilities for processing, but also because this contributes to ensuring independence in supplying the nuclear powerplants with fuel, also those nuclear powerplants which we will build in the future.

OFFICIAL VIEWS COUNTRY'S 1982 ENERGY NEEDS

AU261749 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a press conference held at the Federal Secretariat for Information, Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, said that this year Yugoslavia will import as much oil as last year: 10.1 million tons, 4.5 million tons from the clearing area. Domestic production will total some 4.4 million tons of crude oil which will have to be further processed. Although our industry needs some 11 million tons of imported oil, it is believed that with the maximum possible economies it will be possible to carry out the planned production with the planned purchase of oil.

Matkaliev said that in the last 8-year period, Yugoslavia increased its oil imports 2.2 times, but that the expenditures for oil increased 40 times.

According to the energy plan, it is planned to use some 67 billion kwh of electric energy this year. Over 66 billion kwh will be provided from domestic sources.

According to estimates, some 63.6 billion kwh of electricity were used last year, of which some 1.7 billion kw of electricity were imported.

Last year, some 51.4 million tons of coal were produced, while this year it is planned to produce 57.8 billion tons. It is planned to increase the production of natural gas from 2,075,000,000 cubic meters last year to 2,472,000,000 cubic meters this year. Last year, Yugoslavia imported some 3.2 million tons of coking coal, while this year it plans to import 3.4 million tons of it. Matkaliev made some comparisons and said that the coke consumption could be reduced. He said that Yugoslavia uses 630 kg of coke to produce 1 ton of pig iron, while other countries use some 300 to 320 kg.

In conclusion, Matkaliev also spoke about the possibilities of increasing oil production in the country, stressing that no spectacular results could be expected in the foreseeable future, although new technology and indications that there is oil and natural gas in certain new oil deposits give reason for optimism.

LCY'S BRANKO MIKULIC VISITS ZENICA 28 JAN

LD290015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Zenica, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Zenica today. During his talks at the municipal League of Communists committee and municipal Assembly, he was acquainted with the Zenica Municipality development plans, especially with the activities connected with the elections in sociopolitical organizations and delegate assemblies.

During the day, Mikulic visited the national theater, the town museum and the center for surveillance, reporting, information and sounding of alarm in Zenica.

OKO INTERVIEWS ISTUK ON DEDIJER, CLERICALISM

LD211802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- The latest edition of OKO, the topical cultural and artistic periodical published Zagreb, carries a lengthy interview with Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Herzegovinian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Much has been said recently on the subject of the republics as national states. This they are indeed but not only that. Other components of their statehood, from the class components to a number of quite specific ones, must not be neglected, Istuk emphasized.

Bosnia-Hercegovina is a state of self-managing community of Serbs and Croats, Muslims and Jews; that is of all those living in it. Just as each of our republics, it has its own economic interests, to put it conditionally. These are Bosnia-Hercegovinian, that is authentic and genuine interests. Only when they are sublimated in a self-managing way to the interest of Yugoslavia as a whole, just as is the case with other republics and provinces. It is another matter how far we are prepared and also able and organized to bear in mind what it means for Yugoslavia as a whole when we propose something or when we declare ourselves in favor of something. If we do not bear this in mind, the secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium stressed, then it is possible that we, biased in favor of a so-called interest, then may protect to such an extent that we become insensitive to any opposing argument.

Istuk went on to say that isolationism exists everywhere. One may consider that this is not expected at this level of our development. It would be abnormal for it not to exist but it is not normal that we have still not developed through organized social action an effective mechanism of assistance by which to overcome the problem of isolationism, a problem to which no one is immune. The truly authentic Yugoslav interest, and that means the interest of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well, and vice-versa, is that which reflects the interest of the working class in Yugoslavia, the working class which is united.

In answer to a question as to whether our present [word indistinct] can be reduced to the assertion that political relations in Yugoslavia in the future will depend on the result of the struggle between socialist self-management and etatism. Istuk emphasized that this is an important question but that one should not underestimate the topicality and inevitability of the struggle against other tendencies, bourgeois tendencies. In any case, the fate of our path to socialism will depend upon the results of the struggle against etatism, on the one hand, and the success of the struggle against false liberalism and nationalism in the various ways in which they manifest themselves, first and foremost, of course, on the struggle to realize the goals which we have set ourselves, on the readiness to conduct this struggle in an organized way along with the leading role of the League of Communists.

Further in his conversation with the OKO journalist, Hrvoje Istuk said that it is true that some people have a desire to carry out de-Titoization, at least in some aspects of our life. (When we speak about Tito's work, I use the expression Titoism. I see no reason to avoid using that expression, when it is fully justified, Istuk states). [parentheses as received] Dedijer's "New Contributions to the Biography..." ["Novi Prilosi za Biografiju..."] have aroused widespread reaction precisely because of such a tendency.

We are insufficiently organized for the struggle against these tendencies. I think, for instance, that a poet, even a would-be poet, has the right to go ahead and write whatever poem he wishes but the council of the publishing enterprise should not be allowed to approve its publication if the poem is directed against our basic values. The real problem is not human conviction, a man's freedom to write for or against something. However, when that which some people accept becomes public while being harmful to society, then it must be publicly censured. You can write the best poem in Yugoslav poetry but unless it is published for you, then it is not the best. It is evaluated only when it is publicly issued. Councils are not set up for writers and poets but in order to exert social influence upon social means. To bring their social character into question means, in the final analysis, to bring socialism into question.

It seems that rejoinders to the wholly private polemical standpoints which Dedijer flamboyantly voices in public, reckoning on human curiosity and also upon baser motives, have been slow to appear.

The reaction of historians towards evident untruths or half-truths also has been delayed. Except for a few authentic documents published in this book, there is practically nothing of value in it, Hrvoje Istuk stresses. As "contributions" to history, therefore, the book will soon be forgotten. These are in fact contributions which will stimulate [word indistinct] of the petty bourgeoisie. For the degree of development of our overall relations, however, the book is nevertheless an outmoded matter. It is "attractive" for foreigners alone, insofar as Dedijer dared to bring Comrade Tito into all that.

Dangerous for us, however, is the attempt to rehabilitate Djilas and certain of Djilas' theories in this book -- something which so far has been discussed little. It would be a good thing if politicians and historians were to concern themselves a little more with these aspects for there is in this book a tendency, well interwoven but very recognizable, to rehabilitate certain of Djilas' views on social trends. This is the main thing. The way of advertising it, in the same way as one would a washing machine, so to speak, is a blow in the face to the author and to those who enabled him to publish and advertise such a book.

In conclusion, Istuk answered the question: What has conditioned the increase in clericalist action in our environments under the banner of religious freedom as the basis of our liberty, something which has recently brought about a whole series of pressures and absurd excesses? Hrvoje Istuk said that as communists we have nothing against the activities of the Catholic Church, the Orthodox Church or the Islamic religious community, within the framework of religion. Given the strengthening material position of believers, and accordingly of religious communities as well, and given their increased cadre strength, it is in some measure normal to expect an increase in the activity of churches.

It is another matter when in these turbulent times there are attempts to make use of the church as an institution to realize specific political goals. Attempts are being made to achieve this primarily by stepping up clericalism.

The Catholic Church is possibly in the forefront in some actions at the moment, but neither the Orthodox Church nor the Islamic religious community is lagging far behind in this.

DISTRICT COURT BANS BOOK BY MIJO GOLUB

LD252338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Slavonska Pozega, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- The council of the Slavonska Pozega district court, with Judge Zvonimir Bakonic in the chair, today ruled that circulation of the book "Vinagorsko Raslinje" by author and publisher Mijo Golub from the village of Husain, near Kutina, be permanently banned.

This ruling was adopted because it is obvious that the author had written the book "Vinogorsko Raslinje", and in particular the story "Brother-in-Law and Brother-in-Law" [Svak i Surjak] contained in that book, from the positions of Ustasha and clerofascist propaganda.

The book of stories was printed by the Mirko Gembarovski printing organization in Nova Gradiska in May last year. When it came off the press, the book began to be circulated in November in the parish offices in Hum Na Sutli, Desinic and Vinagora and it caused alarm among citizens and reaction from the sociopolitical organizations of this part of the municipality of Pregrada in Hrvatsko Zagorje. Therefore, the municipal Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Pregrada stepped in.

"Vinagorsko Raslinje", edited by Zeljko Slonjsak, parish priest in Kutina, untruthfully presents the events during the national liberation struggle on the territory of Pregrada municipality, and with the presentation of false information, author Mijo Golub cast doubts on the moral and political rectitude of people's hero Josip Jutrisa-Janko.

1981 DEFENSE EXERCISES CONSIDERED SUCCESS

AU282029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Last year's action "Nothing Must Surprise" has achieved important results in Belgrade. Some 900,000 working people and citizens participated in numerous activities, while some 450,000 people participated in the closing exercise. This was noted at a session of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference Presidium.

The results achieved in equipping, preparing and training all parts of society, particularly the units and headquarters of the territorial defense and the civil defense, confirm that the all-people's defense and social self-protection are becoming increasingly more regular activities of all elements of the society, it was said at the session.

DATES SET FOR ELECTION TO SERBIAN BODIES

AU260920 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, has adopted a decision on scheduling the general elections for delegates to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a decision on scheduling the general elections for delegates to the communal assemblies on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, outside the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces, and the Assembly of the City of Belgrade. Elections for delegates to the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities will be held during March and April this year.

The elections for delegates to the sociopolitical councils of the communal assemblies will be held on 21 March, while the elections for delegates to the councils of associated labor and the councils of local communities of the communal assemblies will be held on 7 April this year.

The elections of delegates to the Belgrade City Assembly will be held for delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor on 7 April, and for delegates of the Chamber of Communes and the Sociopolitical Chamber on 21 April this year.

The elections for all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be held on 21 April.

The first sessions of the councils of the communal assemblies will be held on 21 April, while the first session of the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be held on 5 May this year.

The time limits for carrying out the election procedures, as laid down by law, begin on 25 February this year.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS MEET, ADOPT DECISION

LD290050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today's joint session of all chambers of the Serbian Assembly adopted the draft decision on the supplements and changes in the standing order on the work of the Serbian Assembly.

Svetislav Djuric, chairman of the joint commission of all the Assembly chambers, spoke to the delegates at the joint session of all three Assembly chambers on the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in cooperation with neighboring countries.

The introductory report and the debate held at separate sessions of chambers noted that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is actively participating in determining and implementing the unified foreign policy of the SFRY toward all neighboring countries. Sociopolitical and state organs, organizations of associated labor as well as other organs and organizations in the republic have participated actively in cooperation with partners from neighboring countries.

The Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo make a significant contribution to the development of Yugoslavia's bilateral relations and to the broader participation of the republic as a whole in promoting cooperation with neighboring countries.

In the sphere of economic cooperation, the Serbian economy has a significant share in the Yugoslav exchange with neighboring countries as a whole. However, it was stressed at the session, recently the tendency of reducing the share of the economy of this republic in the trade with these countries has been present. The extent to which imports cover exports has been reduced, the deficit is still high and the negative trade structure persists as does the unsatisfactory (?degree) of development of higher forms of economic cooperation. In this respect it was decided that it was necessary, in addition to measures prepared and implemented by the federation, to work out real, clear and specific programs also in the republic in order that these negative tendencies be halted.

In the sphere of political relations with neighbouring countries, both the debate and the report adopted stress that what is needed for the uniform application of established Yugoslav policy is greater coordination and mutual information between all socialist republics and both provinces. The negative experiences in the development of relations with Albania confirm that any deviation from the principles of uniform and equal political responsibility by all the subjects of our community for the state of the relations with all the neighbors in general and with each one of them in particular, represents a grave violation of those provisions of the Constitution which deal with the joint determination and responsibility for implementing the unified foreign political strategy of the SFRY, it was said at the session. In this context it was pointed out that for the uniform application of the established Yugoslav policy, greater coordination and mutual information between all the republics and both provinces was necessary. In this connection it was decided that it was necessary to work out also a certain mechanism of preliminary agreement-seeking, joint planning and coordinated activity also at the level of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole.

Subsidies for meat, oil and milk are no longer in force as of the beginning of the year and this has increased retail prices by 0.34 percent and the cost of living by 0.65 percent. This year, the standard of living in Serbia will no longer be protected by subsidies but by measures of the social policy, directed above all at protecting the most threatened categories of the population. It is, therefore, planned to increase the children's allowance, social assistance, lower pensions and student credits. One such measure was adopted at today's session of the Assembly chambers. Two laws were adopted by urgent procedure. They will make it possible to pay the civilian war invalids, members of families of the victims of fascist terror, an additional amount equal to 1 month's invalidity allowance and to military war invalids and the families of those killed in the war half of the total amount of the allowance.

KOSOVO COMMUNE MEETING EXAMINES EMIGRATION

AU282025 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Summary] An extended meeting of the League of Communists Communal Committee in Kamenica examined the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this commune. The meeting took note of the fact that 918 Serbian families comprising 4050 members left the commune during the past 10 years. The reasons given were employment, socioeconomic conditions, education problems and other family reasons. Cases of damage to graves, fields and other forms of pressure were also cited, such as the writing of slogans on the walls of houses. One particular case involved the dismissal of the sole Serbian teacher in a local school because he revealed that a book written by Tito had been thrown in the waste-paper basket.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMICS

LD290252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly noted at its session today that last year there was a drop in the reproductive ability and a worsening of the economic position of the basic organizations of associated labor in the province. Unfavorable conditions of the economic activity and trends in the sphere of indebtedness and productivity of the Kosovo economy had, as assessed, exerted an influence on this.

It was stated at the council session that allocations for satisfying joint needs had been higher last year than permitted by the real material possibilities of associated labor. Increase in personal incomes independently of the results of work was also registered. Due to all this the council, as reported, pointed out the need to analyze in detail the situation in this sphere and to take measures aimed at ensuring the most favorable possible relations in the distribution of income and coordination of personal incomes and joint consumption with the available income.

CROATIAN COURT INCREASES SENTENCE ON STUDENT

AU251542 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Following a complaint by the public prosecutor, the Croatian Supreme Court has changed a verdict pronounced by the Zagreb District Court and sentenced student Dobroslav Paraga from Zagreb to a single 5-year prison term.

Last year Paraga was found guilty by the Zagreb District Court and sentenced to a 3-year prison term for the crime of participating in hostile activities and hostile propaganda.

At the same time, the Supreme Court confirmed the verdicts pronounced by the Zagreb District Court against Franjo Tudjman and Vlado Gotovac.

By the verdict of the district court, Franjo Tudjman was found guilty of hostile activity and hostile propaganda and sentenced to a 3-year prison term and Vlado Gotovac was sentenced to a 2-year prison term for provoking national hatred.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS MEET WITH CROATIA ASSEMBLY CHIEF

LD270004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the Christian Adventist, Baptist and Evangelical religious communities have paid a new year visit to Jure Bilic, president of the Croatia Socialist Republic Assembly. The religious communities were represented by Mihael Abramovic and Mirko Milovanovic, president and secretary, respectively, of the western region of the Christian Adventist Church in the SFRY; Dr Josip Horak and Josip Sudar, president and secretary, respectively, of Baptist churches in the SFRY; Dr Vladimir Deutsch, dean of the Matja Vlacic Iliricus theological faculty; and Danko Batcha, counselor of the Evangelical Church in the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Josip Hrvatin, secretary of the republican SAWP conference, and Prof Ivan Lalic, member of the Croatian Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, also attended the meeting.

The talks centered on relations between these religious communities and the social community in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The representatives of the three communities informed the Assembly president of their work and activity and expressed satisfaction with the positions and religious freedoms that the communities and the believers enjoy in our society. Some difficulties that these religious communities encounter in practice were also mentioned in the talks. The need and readiness to resolve possible difficulties by joint efforts in line with the provisions regulating the rights and obligations of our citizens in society were also stressed.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP DISCUSSES ISLAM ACTIVITY

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Relations with religious communities in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina are developing with growing success in the spirit of the Constitution and the law. This is the assessment made by the Presidium of the republican SAWP conference at its session, during which it adopted the report on the activities in implementation of the established attitudes and conclusions on society's policy with regard to religion.

The assessment is that the activity of relevant organs and organizations contributes to this. Their activity fully shows the orientation of our socialist self-managing society toward ensuring and continually expanding the conditions for the free manifestation of religion as part of personal freedoms.

The Presidium pointed out in particular the illegality, harm and negative political consequences of any count of citizens on a religious basis, of dividing them into theists and atheists, of making lists, issuing membership cards and organizing on the basis of religion, of carrying badges and other emblems that denote religious affiliation. These phenomena have been noted in more or less all three religious communities and have become particularly manifest in the Islamic community since the community's assembly decided to introduce registration and the issue of membership cards on the territory under the jurisdiction of the Council of Elders for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. In view of the fact that this activity of the Islamic community has met with the justified reaction from the working people and citizens, state organs and socialist alliance organizations, the Council of Elders of the Islamic community has asked its committees to stop this activity.

At its session the Presidium also pointed out [words indistinct] society's organs and organizations in discussing the concrete issues of relations with religious communities.

TIES BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS, STATE DISCUSSED

AU261746 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Vlado Slamberg report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Jan -- "I wish that this year will be a year of good will in all relations between the religious communities and self-managing socialist society," Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and vice president of the republican Executive Council, said at the traditional new year reception for priests, or rather representatives of the religious communities in the territory of Slovenia. On behalf of the guests, speeches were made by Dr Alojzij Sustar, archbishop of Ljubljana and metropolitan; Ludvik Novak, superior of the Evangelic Church; Adil Begovic, president of the Islamic Community; and Aleksandar Skocic, representative of the Serbian Orthodox Church, who expressed their desire that the relations between the religious communities and the society should continue to develop successfully.

Having outlined the events in our country and the world in 1981, Dusan Sinigoj stressed that the basic orientation and responsibility for the development and promotion of good, tolerant mutual relations between the self-managing socialist society and the religious communities in Slovenia were respected again last year, despite some pronounced statements in the Yugoslav area which also reached our republic. He expressed his conviction that such an orientation characterized not only the relations between the religious communities and the commission on the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, but also and particularly the relations in the field, in communes and local communities. Therefore, the reception today was not a mere manifestation of courtesy but a reflection of the results to harmonize mutual relations.

"I do not want to idealize the situation and assert that all the problems have been resolved and that there have been no shortcomings or that there are no unsolved problems," Dusan Sinigoj said. "Perhaps there are some problems which we will be able to solve only gradually while the atmosphere of mutual trust growing from a constructive dialogue and tolerance in solving individual problems will be strengthened. We have set a broad constitutional and legal framework for the activities of religious communities, giving religious citizens all the opportunities and conditions for a free and equal religious life in a self-managing socialist community.

"Your wish that this year should be a year of good will in all the relations between the religious communities and the self-managing socialist society is our wish, too. We firmly hope that it will not stay at good will good only but that the good will on both sides will also be shown in deeds at all levels and in solving all the problems," Dr Alojzij Sustar said and expressed thanks to Dusan Sinigoj for the consideration shown in postponing the new year reception for a week so that representatives of the Roman Catholic Church could attend the funeral of Pietro Cocolini, archbishop of Gorizia, a great friend of Slovenes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA -- Djakarta -- Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, yesterday received the credentials of Dr Miodrag Trajkovic, new SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia. President Suharto spoke about his meeting with President Tito and stressed the latter's extraordinary role in creating modern Yugoslavia and the movement of nonaligned countries. He expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia and Indonesia will wage a struggle at the forthcoming summit meeting of nonaligned countries to preserve the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 82 p 9 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA -- Dar es Salaam -- Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, received in Dar es Salaam yesterday Dr Ivan Ivekovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tanzania. Ambassador Ivekovic presented his credentials to the president of Tanzania and conveyed greetings from Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. In a very cordial talk, President Nyerere returned the greetings and expressed hope and desire that the traditionally good relations between the SFRY and the United Republic of Tanzania would be promoted and developed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 82 p 9 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Branko Radulovic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, before the latter's departure for his post. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 82 p 5 AU]